SINDH BOARD NOTES

ENGLISH

10 TH CLASS

Presented by:

Urdu Books Whatsapp Group

STUDY GROUP

0333-8033313
راؤ ایاز

0343-7008883
پاکستان زندہ باد

0306-7163117
محمد سلمان سلیم

Comprehension-A

Q.1) What was Caliph Haroon-ur-Rashid known and respected for?

Answer:

Haroon-ur-Rashid was a renowned Muslim caliph, who was not only just and kind but cared for the people to a great extent who were lucky enough to live and breathe under the umbrella of his realm. He was known and respected for his justice and wisdom.

Q.2) Why did he go through the streets of Baghdad at night?

Answer:

Caliph Haroon –ur– Rashid used to disguise himself as a common man in order to mix with the folk of his territory to get insight about the difficulties, problems and worries of the people who were facing them in their day – to – day lifestyle. Therefore, he would go through the streets of Baghdad at night.

Q.3) What did the Qazi say to the Caliph?

Answer:

The Qazi said to the Caliph that he had brought a dispute before him which he find difficult to resolve and he was sure that being a wise, knowledgeable and just ruler of the state the Caliph would definitely sort out the best solution of it.

Q.4) What was the dispute between the rich man and the beggar?

Answer:

The dispute between the rich man and the beggar was the critical one; it was about the possession of a white, fine-looking and expensive horse. Each of them claimed and swore that the horse belonged to him

Q.5) What did the rich man tell the Caliph?

Answer:

The rich man was given the chance to defend his case in front of the Caliph first. He started by saying "As I were coming towards the city in the morning, I met this limp fellow who requested me to take him to the city gate. Being a sympathetic person, I offered him to sit behind me. When we reached there, I asked him to get down as his destination has arrived. Then and there, he refused to dismount the horse by claiming his authority over my horse."

Q.6) What did the beggar tell the Caliph?

Answer:

On his turn, the beggar took the oath and told the Caliph that as he was coming towards the city gate, he met this affluent man. The rich man asked him to lend him the horse. As he was totally a stranger to him so instead of lending his horse, he gave him the ride to the city gate. On reaching the city gate, the beggar asked him to get down from the horse; he started treating him badly and claimed that horse was his.

Q.7) Why did the beggar refuse to get down the horse?

Answer:

The beggar refused to get down from the horse as his intention was not good and he wanted to rob the rich man of his horse by making false claim.

Q.8) What did the horse do when the beggar touched it?

Answer:

When the Caliph asked the beggar to touch the horse, it winced showing his feeling of dislike towards the beggar's touch.

Q.9) How did the horse feel when the rich man touched it?

Answer:

When the rich man touched the horse, he welcomed by snorting and neighing with pleasure.

Q.10) What did the Caliph say to the beggar?

Answer:

The Caliph said to the beggar that as he proved to be a liar and wicked person so he must get severe punishment so to learn a lesson. But being a kind person he would forgive him this time and he should beg for forgiveness from the rich man to whom he tried to rob and harm financially.

ختم نبوت ﷺ زندہ باد　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　عظمت صحابہ زندہ باد

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ:

معزز ممبران: آپ کا وٹس ایپ گروپ ایڈمن "**اردو بکس**" آپ سے مخاطب ہے۔

آپ تمام ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ:

- ❖ گروپ میں صرف PDF کتب پوسٹ کی جاتی ہیں لہذا کتب کے متعلق اپنے کمنٹس / ریویوز ضرور دیں۔ گروپ میں بغیر ایڈمن کی اجازت کے کسی بھی قسم کی (اسلامی و غیر اسلامی، اخلاقی، تحریری) پوسٹ کرنا سختی سے منع ہے۔
- ❖ گروپ میں معزز، پڑھے لکھے، سلجھے ہوئے ممبرز موجود ہیں اخلاقیات کی پابندی کریں اور گروپ رولز کو فالو کریں بصورت دیگر معزز ممبرز کی بہتری کی خاطر ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔
- ❖ کوئی بھی ممبر کسی بھی ممبر کو انباکس میں میسج، مس کال، کال نہیں کرے گا۔ رپورٹ پر فوری ریموو کر کے کاروائی عمل میں لائے جائے گی۔
- ❖ ہمارے کسی بھی گروپ میں سیاسی و فرقہ واریت کی بحث کی قطعاً کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔
- ❖ اگر کسی کو بھی گروپ کے متعلق کسی قسم کی شکایت یا تجویز کی صورت میں ایڈمن سے رابطہ کیجئے۔
- ❖ سب سے اہم بات:

گروپ میں کسی بھی قادیانی، مرزائی، احمدی، گستاخِ رسول، گستاخِ امہات المؤمنین، گستاخِ صحابہ و خلفائے راشدین حضرت ابو بکر صدیق، حضرت عمر فاروق، حضرت عثمان غنی، حضرت علی المرتضیٰ، حضرت حسنین کریمین رضوان اللہ تعالیٰ اجمعین، گستاخ اہلبیت یا ایسے غیر مسلم جو اسلام اور پاکستان کے خلاف پراپیگنڈا میں مصروف ہیں یا ان کے روحانی و ذہنی سپورٹرز کے لئے کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے لہذا ایسے اشخاص بالکل بھی گروپ جوائن کرنے کی زحمت نہ کریں۔ معلوم ہونے پر فوراً ریموو کر دیا جائے گا۔

- ❖ تمام کتب انٹرنیٹ سے تلاش / ڈاؤنلوڈ کر کے **فری آف کاسٹ** وٹس ایپ گروپ میں شیئر کی جاتی ہیں۔ جو کتاب نہیں ملتی اس کے لئے معذرت کر لی جاتی ہے۔ جس میں محنت بھی صَرف ہوتی ہے لیکن ہمیں آپ سے صرف دعاؤں کی درخواست ہے۔
- ❖ عمران سیریز کے شوقین کیلئے علیحدہ سے عمران سیریز گروپ موجود ہے۔
- ❖ **لیڈیز کے لئے الگ گروپ کی سہولت موجود ہے جس کے لئے ویریفکیشن ضروری ہے۔**
- ❖ اردو کتب / عمران سیریز یا سٹڈی گروپ میں ایڈ ہونے کے لئے ایڈمن سے وٹس ایپ پر بذریعہ میسج رابطہ کریں اور جواب کا انتظار فرمائیں۔ برائے مہربانی اخلاقیات کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے موبائل پر کال یا ایم ایس کرنے کی کوشش ہر گز نہ کریں۔ ورنہ گروپس سے تو ریموو کیا ہی جائے گا بلاک بھی کیا جائے گا۔

نوٹ: ہمارے کسی گروپ کی کوئی فیس نہیں ہے۔ سب فی سبیل اللہ ہے

0306-7163117	0343-7008883	0333-8033313
محمد سلمان سلیم	پاکستان زندہ باد	راؤ ایاز

پاکستان زندہ باد　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　پاکستان پائندہ باد

اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی و ناصر ہو

Comprehension-B

B. Learn the spellings and meanings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
afford; winced; hinted: claim; puzzled; pronounce; disguise; dismount; dispute; lend; limp; motion; neigh; snort; swear.

Answer:

Words	Meanings
afford	have enough money to pay for.
winced	make a slight involuntary grimace or shrinking movement of the body out of pain or distress.
hinted	suggest or indicate something indirectly or covertly.
claim	state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof.
puzzled	unable to understand; confused
pronounce	declare or announce in a formal or solemn way
disguise	give (someone or oneself) a different appearance in order to hide one's identity.
dismount	get off a horse, bicycle, or anything that one is riding.
dispute	a disagreement or argument
lend	grant to (someone) the use of (something) on the understanding that it will be returned.
limp	walk with difficulty, typically because of a damaged or stiff leg or foot
motion	the action or process of moving or being moved.
neigh	a characteristic high sound made by a horse

swear	make a solemn statement or promise undertaking to do something or affirming that something is the case.

Words	Sentences
afford	I can't afford a new coat at this time.
claim	Tahira claims that he can speak French.
puzzled	His behavior puzzled me most of the time.
disguise	He went into the bank in the disguise of a guard.
dismount	He dismounted the horse carefully.
dispute	International disputes must be settled peacefully.
limp	He walked with a slight limp and looked older than thirty-six.
neigh	His horse neighed as he pulled back on the reigns and rode away.
snort	My friend used to snort whenever he laughed.
swear	I swear I didn't do anything.

(a) For each word in list 'A' find a word of similar meaning from list 'B'.

A	B
shiver	beg
astonish	stern
request	completely
stiffen	hide
severe	stick

utterly	**tremble**
disguise	**amaze**
obvious	**mix**
puzzled	**clear**
mingle	**harden**

Answer:

A	B
shiver	tremble
astonish	amaze
cling	stick
request	beg
stiffen	harden
severe	stern
utterly	completely
disguise	hide
obvious	clear
puzzled	confused
mingle	mix

b) crowd, limp, utter, disguise, claim, motion, gallop.
By using the words given above and changing the form, where necessary, complete the following sentences:

Answer:

1. A large crowd had gathered outside the court.'
2. The courtiers crowded round the Caliph.
3. The Calip disguised himself as a common man.
4. The people recognized the Caliph in spite of his disguise
5. His right leg is shorter than the left leg, so he has a limp in his walk.
6. The rich man saw the lame beggar limping along the road.

9.He uttered a few words and then lost consciousness.

10.To his utter disappointment he failed again in the examination.

11.The rich man went galloped along the road.

12.The horse was running at a gallop.

13.The rich man and the beggar both claimed the horse

14.Whose claim was found to be true?

c) Complete the following sentences by using suitable phrases from the list given below, in their proper form: be off, pull up, fight over, fight for, feel sorry for, well-to-do, well off, feel ashamed of.

Answer:

1. He saw two dogs fighting over bone.
2. From his dress he appears to be a well-to-do citizen.
3. Noticing a fallen tree blocking the road he immediately pulled up his horse.
4. His father was a great leader; he fought for the freedom of his country.
5. He was very poor last year but now he seems to be quite well off.
6. The master ordered his servant to be off and out of sight.
7. You misbehaved with your teacher and you should feel ashamed of yourself.
8. The rich man saw the lame beggar and feel sorry for him.

d) Make nouns from the verbs given below and use both nouns and verbs in sentences of your own:

beg, live, lend, believe, please, give, speak.

Example: speak (V) speech (N)

1.He cannot speak English.

2. He made a speech in Urdu.

Answer:

Verbs	**Nouns**
beg	beggar
live	liveliness
lend	lender
believe	believer
please	pleaser, pleasure
give	giver, given
speak	speech

Verbs **Sentences**

live	I want to live peacefully in the countryside with my family.
lend	Please lend me your car.
believe	I don't believe in ghosts.
please	Please don't waste your precious time in stupid activities.
give	My friend gives me her favorite dress.
speak	My mother speaks very politely.

Nouns	**Sentences**
beggar	I gave the beggar all the money I had.
liveliness	The child's giggle adds into the liveliness of the room.
lender	His father was a tax collector and money-lender.
believer	I am a great believer in social work.
pleaser, pleasure	I always find pleasure in reading mystery novels.
giver	He was a good fighter and liberal giver but lacked wisdom.
speech	She delivered her speech in quite an impressive manner.

e) Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of the verb/ verbs placed in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. The horseman a beggar along the road.
(notice, limp)
2. When he round and back, the rider and the horse.(turn, took, disappear)
3. The beggar to the horse.
(cling)
4. The Caliph him forward and his story.(order, step, tell)
5. Both the men on the Holy Book.
(swear)
6. Before the Caliph the Court, the Qazi two men and a horse.(enter, bring)
7. The Qazi also present in the Court.
(to be)
8. The two men over the horse.
(fight)
9. The Qazi not the case.

(strike)

Answer:

1. The horseman <u>noticed</u> a beggar <u>limping</u> along the road.
2. When he <u>turned</u> round and <u>looked</u> back, the rider and the horse <u>disappeared</u>.
3. The beggar <u>clinged</u> to the horse.
4. The Caliph <u>ordered</u> him <u>stepped</u> forward and <u>told</u> his story.
5. Both the men <u>swore</u> on the Holy Book.
6. Before the Caliph <u>entered</u> the Court, the Qazi <u>brought</u> two men and a horse.
7. The Qazi <u>was</u> also present in the Court.
8. The two men <u>fought</u> over the horse.
9. The Qazi <u>could</u> not <u>decide</u> the case.
10. He <u>strokes</u> the horse with a whip.

Composition-C

Q.1) Describe in ten sentences the dispute between the rich man and the beggar.

Answer :

1. The dispute between the rich man and the beggar was the crucial one.
2. It was about the ownership of a white, beautiful and healthy horse.
3. The rich man defended his case first in front of the Caliph.
4. According to the rich man, the horse was his. When he was going towards the city gate, he saw the beggar who was limping. He felt sympathy for him that's why he asked him to sit behind him on the horse.
5. When they reached at the gate, the rich man asked him to get down from the horse. He refused and claimed that this was his horse.
6. Then it was the beggar's turn, who said that the horse was his.
7. The beggar said that when he was going towards the city gate, he saw this rich man.
8. The rich man asked him to lend the horse. As he didn't know him, he refused.
9. Rather than the beggar gave him favor by asking him to sit with him, he would drop him to his destination.
10. When they reached there, the rich man asked him to dismount from the horse and claimed that the horse was his.

Q.2) How did the Caliph prove that the beggar was a liar?

Answer:

Being a wise and intelligent Caliph, he resolved the dispute between the rich man and the beggar quite rationally. He proved that the beggar was a liar by simply using the sense of touch associated with affection. The Caliph asked both the men to put their hands on the horse one by one and then he judged the dispute with it. When the rich man touched the horse, it neighed with pleasure. On the other hand, when the beggar touched the horse with his hand, it winced showing displeasure and sense of discomfort too. On seeing this, the Caliph came to know that the beggar was a liar as the horse reflects displeasure on his touch. If it was his horse, it must behaved like its owner touch.

Non-textual Exercise-D

Q.1) How would you greet someone you visit in the evening?

Answer :

Greetings hold important place in the civilized culture of any society, it reflects the customs, traditions and way of living of the individuals.

In the evening, if I would visit someone, I would definitely say "Good evening"

Q.2) How would you wish him at the end of your visit?

Answer :

If I would leave my host late in the evening, I would wish him "Good night" so he would have a comfortable sound sleep at the night leaving behind all the tensions and worries of the whole day.

Exercise-B

Q.1) There is a proverb in Urdu and Sindhi which expresses the thought contained in the first verse. What is it?

Answer:

The proverb in Urdu is: "Qatra qatra mil kr hi darya banta hy."

Q.2) Write five lines about a little act of kindness done by you, and the result of it.

Answer:

It was a hot day of the month of June when I was going back to home from my school. I was about to enter my home when all of a sudden I heard the loud screeching of a car and the meek painful voice of an animal. I turned back and saw a little white kitten lying on the hot hard street stained with blood. I quickly ran towards it and hold it in my arms. I rushed into my home and called my mother. As soon as she came, she asked me the reason for my shouting and then saw the kitten in my hand. She quickly went into her room and brought the first aid box. The kitten was severely hurt at his right leg and we knew it quite well that his leg was fractured. With the help of my mother, we cleaned the wound, put some medicine on it and bandaged it firmly. Then I gave him some milk in a pot. He drank it and slept. We took great care of the kitten for a number of days and found improvement in his walk. After a month, he started running here and there. That was the moment when we were happy to save the life of a kitten and made him walk and run on its own.

Q.3) Do you remember a time when you were sad, but became happy when someone spoke kindly to you? Describe this in a few lines.

Answer:

Yes, it was the time when my result came out some years back. I worked really hard and was expecting to get marks more than 90%. But the result was not according to my expectation and I got 88%. My family members were not that much happy as I was. I locked myself in my bedroom as I didn't have much confidence to face my family. I was sitting dejectedly on the bed when someone knocked at the door. I didn't want to open but I know I had to. When I opened the door, I saw my great grandmother standing over there. I hugged her tightly with my eyes bursting with tears. She just held me and we both sat on the bed. She kissed me on my forehead and said politely that whatever we get is the exact result of our efforts as Allah Almighty never does unjust with anyone. Furthermore, she consoled me by saying that no doubt I got good marks but if I have firm belief in Allah Almighty I would definitely get whatever I want or expect. After listening that all, I gave a big smile to my grandmother and felt happy and relaxed. I made a promise to her that next time I would work hard.

Idiomatic-C

Idiomatic Structures explained:

1. "Don't make fun of me" means "Don't ridicule me."

2. "Make room for more passengers" means "Arrange place for more passengers"

3. "His only aim in life is to make money" means "He is only interested in earning money."

4. "If you make a mistake, you should say You're sorry" means "If you commit a fault, you must apologize."

5. " She spends an hour on her make-up" means "She spends an hour on beautifying herself with cosmetics."

Grammatical Structure-D

D. Made of:
Example: What are your shoes made of? They are made of leather.
Exercise: Complete the following sentences by using words from the brackets (bricks, steel, foam rubber).

1. That house is made of bricks .
2. This cushion is made of foam rubber .
3. These machines are made of steel .

Idioms-E

Idioms:
1. To make the most of: To take the fullest advantage of the circumstances.(Substitute this idiom in the exercise)Example: Youth is the best time of one's life so make the most of it.Exercise: He let me use his bicycle for a month so I'm going to take thefullest advantage of it.(Substitute the idiom).
2. To make both ends meet: to be able to live within one's income.Example: Due to inflation, salaried people can't make both ends meet.'Exercise: I had to take up a part-time job to be able to meet all my expenses.(Substitute the idiom).Note: The expressions "meet my both ends", and "make my both ends meet" are wrong and should never be used.
3. To make one's mouth water: to cause someone to desire something intensely, especially food.Example: The sight of the food was enough to make his mouth water.Exercise: As soon as we got the smell of food, we felt a strong desire to eat.(Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

1. He let me use his bicycle for a month so I'm going to make the most of it.
2. I had to take up a part-time job to be able to make both ends meet.
3. As soon as we got the smell of food, it made our mouth water.

Comprehension-A

Q.1) Why were Mr. Ahmad's students excited?

Answer:

Mr. Ahmad's students were excited because they got permission from the Headmaster to spend a day out for which they had been planning for a sufficient period of time. The best part of the picnic was that they would be travelling by the school bus.

Q.2) What surprised the boys when they reached the model farm?

Answer:

When Mr. Ahmad reached the Model Farm with his class, the boys were surprised to a great extent to see a vast area of an agricultural farm spread in front of them with the golden wheat standing upright and it was something that seemed to be against their expectation and imagination.

Q.3) What is the name of the machine working in the wheat field?

Answer:

On reaching the Model Farm, the boys astonishingly observed a machine that was working in the wheat field named as "Combine".

Q.4) What does a Thresher do?

Answer:

Thresher is a very helpful machine when comes the question of farming as it separates the grain from the chaff. It comprises of two ends, from one end of the machine comes out the pure golden grains of wheat whereas from the other end chaff flies out.

Q.5) How are ploughing, seeding and harvesting done on the model farm?

Answer:

The whole process of ploughing, seeding and harvesting all depends on machines on the model farm. These machines are not only effective in work but save a lot of time and require less manpower too.

Answer:

Mr. Hassan threw light on the importance of machine on the farm by saying that one man working with this machine can do as much work as one hundred men working without it. It means that the output which is produced by one man with a machine is equivalent to the output of hindered men who do the same amount of work but without machine.

Q.7) What is the average produce from an ordinary farm?

Answer:

According to the estimation provided by Mr. Hassan to Mr. Ahmad and his class, the average produce from an ordinary farm is 15 to 20 quintals of wheat per hectare.

Q.8) What is the produce per hectare on the model farm?

Answer:

Mr. Hassan proudly compares his model farm production with any ordinary farm by saying that the model farm produces as much as 60 to 70 quintals of wheat per hectare.

Q.9) Why is there a difference in the output of the two?

Answer:

One can find a huge difference in the produce of ordinary farm and model farm due to a number of efficient steps such as the use of modern machinery, sowing machine, best quality seeds, use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and availability of sufficient water. That is why model farm resourcefully produces three to four times as much wheat per hectare as an ordinary farm does.

Q.10) What do they do to kill germs and insects?

Answer:

The last stage of the process is that they spray insecticides on their crops to kill germs and other insects in order to protect their crops for any harmful effects.

Q.11) What do they grow on the model farm?

Answer:

The model farm is a land with a combination of grains, vegetables and fruits. On the model farm one can easily find and relish wheat, maize, cotton, sugar-cane and gram along with a number of vegetables. A vast orchard is occupied with the green trees laden with fresh mangoes and oranges.

Q.12) Why were the boys surprised on the vegetable farm?

which were considered out of season by the general public in the market.

Comprehension-B

Q.1) Learn the meanings and spellings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
planning; model; huge; harvesting; sheaves; fertilizers; enrich; irrigate; orchard; plentiful; harmful; delicious.

Answer:

Words	Meanings
planning	the process of making plans for something
model	a three-dimensional representation of a person or thing or of a proposed structure, typically on a smaller scale than the original
huge	extremely large, enormous
harvesting	gather (a crop) as a harvest
sheaves	one of the bundles in which cereal plants are bound after reaping, any bundle, cluster, or collection
fertilizers	a chemical or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its fertility
enrich	improve or enhance the quality or value of
irrigate	supply water to (land or crops) to help growth, typically by means of channels
orchard	a piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees
plentiful	existing in or yielding great quantities; abundant.
harmful	causing or likely to cause harm, destructive, unfavorable
delici	highly pleasant to the taste, delightful

Words	Sentences
planning	The organization works in close collaboration with the planning commission.
model	Father made me a model of a ship for my vacations project.
huge	China is a country with huge population.
harvesting	The growing, harvesting, and processing is a combination of an art and a science.
fertilizers	Farmers need to have supplies of seed, fertilizer, tractors, and fuel.
irrigate	A major project in the basin is aiming to irrigate 25,000 hectares of land for smallholder farming.
orchard	Apples, cherries and pears are some of the principal orchard fruits.
plentiful	Trout and salmon are plentiful in the rivers of northern areas of Pakistan.
harmful	People consume harmful pesticides when they eat plants and animals that have the chemicals in their tissues.
delicious	Tahir ate the delicious meal and thought he must be in heaven.

Comprehension-C

Q.1) Complete these sentences with words from the lesson:

1.The headmaster………………. them a day's…………………………….

2. Mr. Hassan received them at the gate and………………… them………………

3. With one…………………. it seemed to eat up a large……………………………

4. The students watched the working of the machine with……………. interest.

5. No,………………………….. not.

6.The sowing machine……………………………. the seed well.

7.No seed……………………………. waste.

8.We use chemical fertilizers to……………………………. the soil.

9. The visitors were ………………………… to see growing there such vegetables as were out of season. ,

10. He…………………………………. the boys fresh tomatoes and cucumbers.

Answer:

1. The headmaster had allowed them a day's outing and they were to go by the bus.
2. Mr. Hassan received them at the gate and showed them around.
3. With one sweep it seemed to eat up a large area of the golden crop which came out tied into a bundle at the other end.
4. The students watched the working of the machine with keen interest.
5. No, certainly not.
6. The sowing machine sows the seed well.
7. No seed goes waste.
8. We use chemical fertilizers to enrich the soil.
9. The visitors were surprised to see growing there such vegetables as they were out of season. ,
10. He offered the boys fresh tomatoes and cucumbers.

Comprehension-D

Q.1) Look at these sentences:
Indirect: Mr. Ahmad thanked him.
Direct: Mr. Ahmad said: "Thank you."
Indirect: Bilal asked Mr. Hassan respectfully if he got bigger crops that way.
Direct: Bilal: "Sir, do you get bigger crops that way?"
Now turn the following passage into Direct speech:
Mr. Hassan told the visitors that the farm had been doing so well that they had decided to add a dairy to it. There, finest cows and buffaloes would be kept. The farm would use an electric milker to milk the animals. Modern machinery would make cream and butter.
Begin like this:
Mr. Hassan: "The farm has been doing so well that we...."

Answer:

Mr. Hassan: "The farm has been doing so well that we have decided to add a dairy to it."

Mr. Hassan: "Here, finest cows and buffaloes will be kept."

Mr. Hassan: "The farm will use an electric milker to milk the animals. Modern machinery will be used to make cream and butter."

Comprehension-E

Q.1) Passage for dictation:

To show what machines mean to the farmer, experts have calculated that with these modem tools, it takes half an hour to sow a quantity of grain that used to require ten hours. The mowing machine does more in an hour than the scythe would do in seven. Among other modern equipment for the farm may be mentioned the electric milker, the cooler, the cream separator, the feed grinder, the manure spreader and a score of others. Many of them are operated by a petrol engine or a tractor at a great saving of time and labour.

Answer:

Note: It's just for dictation, no excercise to be done

Comprehension-F

Q.1) Narrate in your own words how they get so much produce per hectare on the model farm.

Answer:

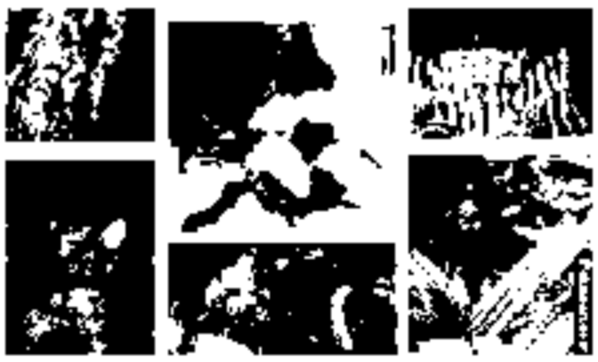
They get so much produce per hectare on the model farm due to a number of effective steps taken there:

- The first and the foremost element is the use of machines at the model farm for each and every process. For instance, tractors are used to plough the land deeper to prepare it for sowing much faster.
- Secondly, the sowing machine sows the seed very fast and in this way no seed goes waste.
- Thirdly, the selection of seed is of vital importance. The seed selected at the model farm is one of the best qualities. They never compromise on seed quality for best production.
- Next, wisely they use chemical fertilizers on the model farm in order to enrich the soil for better yield.
- Then, definitely availability of ample water is a must for agriculture. For that purpose, a lot of canal water is there to irrigate the fields at model farm along with the private tube – wells which are responsible for continuous supply of water throughout the year to the model farm.
- Finally, insecticides are sprayed on the crops to kill germs and other harmful insects.

Q.2) Write ten sentences about the crops grown in your area.

Answer:

Sindh is a province that is not as much fertile as the province of Punjab but still it is rich enough to produce a great number of crops in bulk that is not only utilized by the people of Pakistan but are also exported to different countries of the world. The economic development of Sindh largely depends on the progress and growth of Agriculture Sector. Sindh produces eleven Kharif and eight Rabi crops throughout the year. Kharif, or summer crops, are planted in June and harvested in October whereas Rabi, or winter crops, are planted in October and harvested in March. Wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane, maze, chillies, mung, mash, sesame, soybean, fruits, gram, oilseeds, tobacco, lentil, potato, onion, barley are the major crops of the province of Sindh.



Q.3) Write ten sentences to show whether modem methods of farming are better, or the old ones.

Answer:

As the time flies at a very fast pace, one can find a huge difference in the way of living as well as methods adopted by

agricultural products in less time. Mechanized machinery not only save a farmer's time but reduce the dependency on work force. Now, a man can do as much work with machinery as hundred men without machines. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides are used now-a-days and these salts provide extra enrichment to the crops and protect them from various diseases. Better crops are grown now as compared to the past time crops due to the availability of tube-wells or other latest irrigation systems that were not there in old times.



Q.4) Write a dialogue between an Inspector of the Department of Agriculture and a farmer discussing the advantages of chemical fertilizers and insecticides sprayed on crops.

Answer:

Instructor: "Good morning! I am Inspector from the Department of Agriculture and I came here to discuss your problems and provide you useful knowledge that would be helpful for your profession."

Farmer: "I want to ask that how can I increase my production?"

Instructor: "Chemical fertilizers are the best solution of your problem."

Farmer: "But can they help to increase my production?"

Instructor: "Basically these fertilizers are salts, which provide extra nourishment to the crops. In this way, you can get better crops."

Farmer: "That's great! Can you tell me any other significant benefit of using these fertilizers?"

Instructor: "These fertilizers not only provide salts to the land but also help you to grow crops that are out of season."

Farmer: "I have one problem to discuss."

Instructor: "What is it?"

Farmer: "It's just a matter of hard luck that last year my whole crop was destroyed by insects. What cure can you suggest for that?"

Instructor: "It's very simple dear. You can use pesticides or simply insecticides for your crops. Actually these kill the insects and prevent destruction of crops."

Farmer: "It's very easy to use. Thank you for providing me such useful information and resolving my problems."

Instructor: "No issues dear. It's my job."

≡

Comprehension-G

Q.1) Oral Exercise:

1	2	3	4
He		teach	me.
The postman		wear.	blue trousers.
Our teacher	used to	tell	us jokes.
His father		give	me books.
The old man		come	here often.

1) Make 15 sentences using the table above.
2) Make more sentences, but use your own words instead of those in column 1.
3) Do the same, using your own words instead of those in columns 3 and 4.

Answer:

1. Make 15 sentences using the table above.

The boy used to talk a lot.

The man used to wear clean shoes.

The teacher used to teach effectively.

The cobbler used to mend shoes appropriately.

The woman used to stitch clothes precisely.

His mother used to sew clothes.

The old man used to wear glasses.

The farmer used to take care of his farm daily.

The child used to eat a lot.

The shopkeeper used to arrange things properly.

The student used to learn thoroughly.

Our teacher used to take us on educational trips.

The painter used to work on daily basis.

2. Make more sentences, but use your own words instead of those in column 1.

She used to swim every week.

The sick lady used to walk with crutches.

The principal used to take rounds after every hour.

The bus driver used to drive carefully.

The baby used to crawl swiftly.

3. Do the same, using your own words instead of those in columns 3 and 4.

Her mother used to clean the house daily.

His friend used to beat the class fellows.

The girl used to go to the cinema every weekend.

The man used to like skiing.

The woman used to bake biscuits for sale.

≡

Comprehension-H

Q.1) Translation: Translate the second para of Page 15.

اپریل کا نہایت خوشگوار دن تھا جب جناب احمد اور ان کی کلاس ماڈل فارم پہنچی۔ حسن صاحب نے گیٹ پر ان کا استقبال کیا اور انہیں اس کے ارد گرد پھرایا۔ لڑکوں کو بالکل اندازہ نہ تھا کہ ایک زرعی فارم اس قدر بڑا اور دلچسپ ہو سکتا ہے۔ وہ گندم کی کٹائی کا موسم تھا۔ انہوں نے ایک بڑی مشین دیکھی جس کو "کمبائن" کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے ذریعے ایک وسیع گندم کے کھیت میں کام ہو رہا تھا۔ اس نے فصل کو کاٹا اور گٹھے بنا دیئے۔ یوں محسوس ہوا کہ اس نے ایک ہی لمحے میں سنہری فصل کے بڑے ایریا کو کھا لیا اور دوسری جانب ایک بنڈل تیار کر دیا گندم کو "تھریشر" میں ڈالا گیا جس نے دانوں اور چھلکوں کو جدا کر دیا۔ مشین نے ایک طرف بھینی بھینی خوشبو والے گندم کے سنہرے دانے ڈالے جبکہ دوسری طرف چھلکے ڈال دیئے۔ لڑکوں نے مشین کو کام کرتے بہت دلچسپی سے دیکھا۔ حسن صاحب نے بتایا کہ ہل چلانے، بیج بونے، فصل کاٹنے اور دانوں کو چھلکوں سے جدا کرنے کے تمام عمل ہمارے فارم پر مشین کے ذریعے کئے جاتے ہیں۔ اس مشین پر ایک آدمی اتنا کام کر لیتا ہے جتنا 100 افراد بغیر مشین کے کام کرتے ہیں۔

tutoria.pk

Comprehension-I

Q.1) Non-textual Exercises:

Adjectives:

Examples:

1. It was a pleasant day.

2.A large area.

3.An agricultural farm is interesting.

Exercise: Pick out five adjectives from any paragraph in this lesson and use each of them in your own sentences.

Answer:

Paragraph: 7

Adjectives: green, large, neat, clean, wild

Adjectives	**Sentences**
green	Saim doesn't like green beans in salad.
large	He accumulated a large fortune by adopting ill means.
neat	I want to keep my room as neat as possible.
clean	Keep your hands clean to stay fit and healthy.
wild	It is very difficult to breed many kinds of wild animals in zoos.

Comprehension-A

Q.1) When was King Faisal born ?

Answer:

The late King Faisal one of the esteemed and eminent king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was born in 1907 in the influential family of King Abdul Aziz Ibne Sa'ud. He was the second son of his parents.

Q.2) From whom did he receive religious education?

Answer:

King Faisal received religious education from his maternal grandfather Sheikh Abdullah bin Abdul Latif.

Q.3) When was Faisal made the King?

Answer:

After the death of King Abdul Aziz, King Faisal's elder brother holds the responsibility of the kingdom whereas Faisal was made the Crown Prince and Prime minister in 1958. In the year 1964, his elder brother King Sa'ud fell seriously ill and then Faisal was selected as the King with the mutual acceptance by the Council of Ministers.

Q.4) How did Faisal rule Saudi Arabia?

Answer:

After becoming the King and holding the responsibility of the kingdom, Faisal ruled Saudi Arabia wisely and justly so to provide maximum benefits and comfort to his people for their peaceful living.

Q.5) How did he develop his country?

Answer:

King Faisal did great work to develop his country. It is due to his efforts that Arabia excelled in the field of irrigation and cultivation, education, medicine and industry. Under his influence, new factories and mills were established and great advancement was made in industry. King Faisal keenly focused on the education sector of his country thus a number of schools were opened where education is free for all. That's not all; various universities were set up where apart from free education, awards and stipends are also granted to meet the growing needs of the students. One can easily find a great number of hospitals and dispensaries working efficiently in the whole of Arabia. King Faisal being a kind-hearted person always helped the needy and the poor of his country and side by side provided many facilities to the pilgrims who visit his Kingdom for the sacred practice of Hajj or Umrah.

Q.6) What were the feelings of King Faisal about Pakistan?

Answer:

King Faisal always had great feelings about Pakistan. He was an earnest friend and well-wisher of the people of Pakistan. He was ever ready to help Pakistan in any time of need such as natural disasters etc. He whole-heartedly helped the people of Pakistan on a number of occasions. King Faisal was the one who felt quite sorrowful over the separation of East Pakistan from West Pakistan.

Q.7) Why was King Faisal against the State of Israel?

Answer:

King Faisal was a religious person and loved to practice the principles of Islam to the maximum. Due to his genuine affection towards his religion, he was against the State of Israel as it always ill treated the Arabs and reflected its animosity towards the kingdom every now and then.

Q.8) What did Faisal do for the Arabs in their war against Israel?

Answer:

King Faisal fortified the Arabs in their war against Israel wholly and truly. Being a compassionate person, he always felt grieved over the brutal acts of Israel taken in the sacred land of Iraq against the innocent Muslims. When Israelites set the Al- Aqsa Mosque on fire, he became deeply saddened. He made every possible effort to get back the Arab territories under the illegal occupation of Israel.

Q.9) When did King Faisal die?

Answer:

King Faisal received an unjust treatment from one of his malicious nephew, who being blind with the radiance of riches and crown killed the great King Faisal on 25thMarch, 1975. He spent 68 years of his life with comfort and simplicity and served his people for 17 years with sincerity, justice and truthfulness and thus gained respect and admiration.

Q.10) How did the Muslims feel over his death?

Answer:

The Muslims all over the world mourned his death as if someone near and dear to them died in their own family. They considered King Faisal as a vigorous member of their family due to his cooperative, friendly and kind nature.

Comprehension-B

B. Learn the spellings and meanings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
late; education; maternal; affairs; govern; later on; several; gain; resign; devoted; according to; progress; develop; pilgrim; unity; effort; spread; network; assault.

Answer:

Words	**Meanings**
late	term used for the one who died
education	the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university.
maternal	related through the mother's side of the family.
affairs	an event or sequence of events of a specified kind or that has previously been referred to.
govern	conduct the policy, actions, and affairs of (a state, organization, or people) with authority.
later on	after some time
several	more than two but not many.
gain	obtain or secure (something wanted or desirable)
resign	voluntarily leave a job or office
devoted	very loving or loyal
according to	as stated by or in.
progress	development towards an improved or more advanced condition.
develop	grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate
pilgrim	a person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons.

effort	a vigorous or determined attempt.
spread	extend over a large or increasing area
network	a group or system of interconnected people or things
assault	make a physical attack on.

Words	**Sentences**
education	Our young people need education and more organized activities.
maternal	My maternal grandfather was a very kind and caring person.
several	They lived in Spain for several years.
resign	Momin suggested that Maryam should resign from her current job and find another one.
devoted	My mother devoted her entire adult life to raising her four children.
progress	We all have to work hard for the progress and development of our nation.
develop	His reading skills will develop a little more quickly now that he is getting extra attention.
unity	Unity is strength.
effort	He made an effort to pass the examination.
spread	Uzma spread some strawberry jam on a slice of bread.

Comprehension-C

C. Make nouns from the following words.
born, educate, resign, move, rule, govern, serve, visit, die, develop.
Example: born — birth.

Answer:

Words	**Nouns**
born	birth
educate	education
resign	resignation
move	move
rule	rule
govern	government
serve	service
visit	visit
die	death
develop	development

Comprehension-D

D. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words given in the lesson:

1. Faisal started taking interest in the affairs of the State.
2. He received religious education from his maternal grandfather,
3. He helped his father in governing the country.
4. He was made governor of Hijaz when he was only twenty.
5. Later on, he served as the Saudi Foreign Minister.
6. He also had the opportunity of holding the command of the Armed Forces of his country.
7. After the death of King Abdul Aziz his elder son Sa'ud became the King.
8. Faisal was made the Crown Prince and Prime Minister in 1958.
9. Saudi Arabia was in serious difficulties at that time.
10. Faisal used his wisdom and intelligence to overcome these difficulties.

Comprehension-E

E. Passage for dictation:

King Faisal had a strong wish to unite the Muslims of the world and did his best to bring the Muslims living in the different countries closet together. His services in making the Muslims conscious of the need for brotherhood can never be forgotten.

Answer:

Note: It's only for dictation, no exercise to be done.

Comprehension-F

F.Composition:

1. Write ten lines about King Faisal.

Answer:

King Faisal

1. King Faisal was born in 1907 in the influential family of King Abdul Aziz Ibne Sa'ud.
2. He was lucky enough to receive religious education from his maternal grandfather.
3. Due to his intellect, he was made Governor of Hijaz at a very young age of twenty.
4. After the death of his father and illness of his elder brother, he became the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1964.
5. During his reign, the Kingdom flourished to a great extent in the field of medicine, industry, education and irrigation.
6. He had a strong desire to unite all the Muslim countries of the world and for that he did his best to bring the Muslim nations close to one another.
7. He was a kind-hearted person that's why he always used to help the poor and needy people of the Kingdom.
8. King Faisal was a sincere and true friend of Pakistan.
9. He was against the state of Israel due to its brutal actions taken in the land of Muslim countries such as Iraq, Syria etc.
10. He died on 25th March, 1975 in an assault by one of his shrewd nephew.

2. Write ten lines of King Faisal's efforts to unite the Muslims.

Answer:

1. King Faisal's efforts are always remembered by all the Muslim nations of the world.
2. He had a strong desire to create unity among Muslims.
3. His prime objective was to unite Muslims on one platform.
4. He was of the opinion that the one and only solution to the problems which the Muslims world is currently facing lies in the unity among the Muslims.
5. He put emphasis on the need of brotherhood among the Muslims.
6. He gave the idea and practically holds the Islamic Summit conferences in which all the problems were discussed at Length.
7. He always supported the Muslims at their hard times which created an exemplary effect on the Muslims.
8. The best example is his continuous struggle against the Israeli occupation of the Arab Territories.
9. He showed great concern towards the problems and difficulties of the Muslim nations and always stepped forward to provide best solution to them.
10. He selected the right path in order to save the Muslims from desolation planned by the West.

Comprehension-G

G. Non-textual Exercises:
Earlier, later, the earliest, the latest, as adverbs.

Examples:
1. Earlier, he was made governor.
2. Later, he served as Foreign Minister.
3. Shops open at 9 o'clock at the earliest.
4. They close at 8 o'clock at the latest.

Exercise:
Insert one of the adverbs in brackets.

1. I can come by 6 o'clock at the (earlier, earliest).
earliest
2. He must be back home by 6 o'clock at the (latest, later).
latest
3. (Later, latest) they settled along the banks of rivers.
Later
4. (Earlier, earliest) they wandered from place to place.
Earlier

Exercise-B

Q.1) What does the poet see from a railway carriage ?

Answer:

The poet sees a wide range of things while travelling in a railway carriage. He is not only enjoying the stunning changing scenery but is noticing the difference in the lifestyle of the people around the world too. He observes bridges and houses, hedges and ditches, meadows, horses and cattle, hill and plain, painted stations, a child, a tramp, a cart, man and load, mill and river.

Q.2) What pleasures does the railway journey give to the poet ?

Answer:

As the poet is travelling in a railway carriage so it is the railway journey that becomes a true source of pleasure for the poet. He is quite pleased to see the exceptional beauty of the nature throughout his railway journey.

Lesson 2 of 2

Idioms-C

C. Idiomatic structures explained:

1. "We are six children in all" means "The total number of children is six"

2. "All at once a light began to shine" means "Suddenly a light began to shine"

3. "It's all the same to me" means "It makes no difference to me"

4. "He's all alone in the world" means "He has no relatives or friends".

5. "What's it all about" means :"What's the matter".

Comprehension-A

Q.1) Why did Akhtar not answer his mother?

Answer:

Akhtar didn't answer his mother because he was feeling cross for coming late from school.

Q.2) What did Mr. Inayat tell the children?

Answer:

Mr. Inayat visited a number of countries of the world and whenever he used to visit the children, he told them interesting stories about them.

Q.3) What reason did Akhtar give his uncle for being cross?

Answer:

Akhtar told his uncle that they were having the social service work at school. They had to do the work of servants and gardeners. He was cross as his teacher gave him the task of dusting the cupboards and desks.

Q.4) What did the teacher do himself?

Answer:

The teacher himself did the work of a sweeper as he swept the room and emptied the dustbin.

Q.5) What did the Holy Prophet love?

Answer:

The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) loved to do his work and others too with his own hands. He set an excellent example for all mankind of doing the work by themselves rather than depending upon servants, maids or any other person. He used to repair his shoes, mend and wash his clothes and swept his room without any shame or hesitation.

Q.6) Were the companions of the Holy Prophet like him?

Answer:

Yes, the companions of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) were just like him as they also love to do their work with their

Q.7) What did Hazrat Abu Bakar do?

Answer:

Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) not only did his own work with his hands but also fetched water for widows and neighbors who were very old and had no one to work for them.

Q.8) What did Hazrat Fatima do?

Answer:

Hazrat Fatima, the Holy Prophet's (P.B.U.H) beloved daughter used to do her work by herself. She had neither maids nor servants to perform various household chores. She fetched water, ground corn and swept the house.

Q.9) How did Sultan Nasir-ud-Din earn his living?

Answer:

Sultan Nasir-ud-Din although was the Sultan of his state but still he had to do something to earn his living and for that purpose he used to make caps and sell them in the market. In this way, he earned his livelihood without depending upon anyone.

Q.10) What does everyone do in China?

Answer:

In China everyone has to do work in fields or factory every year. Even the Prime Minister and his wife have to do this kind of work. Actually, the Chinese people understand the dignity of work and that's why they are making progress by leaps and bounds.

Comprehension-B

Q.1) Learn the meanings and spellings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
cross; repaired; favorite; treat; swept; ashamed; trench; odd; mended; fetched; example; human beings.

Answer:

Words	**Meanings**
cross	annoyed, angry
repaired	restore (something damaged, faulty, or worn) to a good condition.
favorite	preferred to all others of the same kind.
treat	behave towards or deal with in a certain way.
swept	to remove (dust, dirt, etc.) with a broom, brush, or the like
ashamed	embarrassed or guilty because of one's actions, characteristics, or associations.
trench	a long, narrow ditch.
odd	different to what is usual or expected; strange.
mended	repair (something that is broken or damaged).
fetched	go for and then bring back (someone or something) for someone.
example	a thing characteristic of its kind or illustrating a general rule.
human	a man, woman, or child of the species Homo sapiens, distinguished from other animals by superior mental development, power of articulate speech, and upright stance.

Words	Sentences
cross	Whenever someone touches my father's mobile without his permission, he becomes cross.
repaired	Yesterday, my uncle repaired my bicycle on my request.
favorite	My favorite subject is Mathematics.
treat	We should treat old and poor people kindly.
ashamed	He is ashamed of his behavior.
trench	After we finish digging the trench, planting the flowers will be easy.
odd	The employees were intrigued by the odd behavior of their boss.
fetched	Harris went out and fetched a pail of water with great difficulty.
example	Hazrat Mohammad's (P.B.U.H) is a best example for all mankind.
human beings	Human beings differ from other animals as they can speak and laugh.

Comprehension-C

Q.1) For each word in list "A" find a word or phrase of similar meaning in list:

A	B
cross	astonished
reason	specially liked
pleasant	cause
surprised	friendly
favourite	angry
treat	showing high character
noble	went for and brought back
fetched	developed
advanced	behave towards somebody

Answer:

cross	angry
reason	cause
pleasant	friendly
surprised	astonished
favorite	specially liked
treat	behave towards somebody

fetched	went for and brought back
advanced	developed

tutoria.pk

Comprehension-D

Q.1) Look at these sentences:
Direct: Rukhsana: "Uncle, Akhtar came home dirty and cross."
Indirect: Rukhsana told uncle that Akhtar had come home dirty and cross.
Direct: Mr. Inayat (Looking at Akhtar). "Akhtar, what happened?"
Indirect: Mr. Inayat looked at Akhtar and asked him what had happened.
Note carefully the changes that happen when we turn direct sentences into indirect sentences; and then do the same to the following sentences carefully.
1. Akhtar : "Uncle, we are having the social service week at school."
2. Akhtar : "The boys are being made to do the work of servants and gardeners."
3. Akhtar : "The teacher made us dust the cupboards and desks."
4. Uncle : "Is it work that makes you cross?"
5. Akhtar : "Should 1 not be cross if I am made to work like a servant?"
6. Uncle "Did your teacher do anything?"
7. Akhtar : "The teacher swept the room and emptied the dustbin."
8. Uncle : "Is it a matter of shame to clean what we ourselves make dirty?"
9. Akhtar : "Should not the sweeper do it?"
10. Uncle : "Is sweeper not a human being?"

Answer:

1. Akhtar told uncle that they had the social service week at school.
2. Akhtar said that the boys were made to do the work of servants and gardeners.
3. Akhtar told that the teacher had made them dust the cupboards and desks.
4. Uncle asked that was it the work that made him cross?
5. Akhtar asked should he not be cross if he had made to work like a servant?
6. Uncle asked did his teacher do anything.
7. Akhtar told that the teacher swept the room and emptied the dustbin.
8. Uncle asked was it a matter of shame to clean what we ourselves had made dirty.
9. Akhtar asked should not the sweeper do it.
10. Uncle asked was sweeper not a human being.

Comprehension-E

Q.1) Passage of dictation:

Answer:

We have forgotten the noble example of our Holy Prophet. He would never ask anyone to do anything which he himself would not do. He loved doing work for himself and for others with his own hands. He repaired his shoes, mended and washed his clothes and swept his room. When the Mosque at Medina was being built, he carried mud and building material. During the battle of Khandaq, he joined his companions digging the trench around Medina.

Comprehension-F

Q.1) Composition:
Imagine that you are having the social service week at your school. Describe in a paragraph of ten sentences how you and your guide cleaned and decorated the classroom.

Answer:

It was Monday when we came to know that this week we were going to celebrate social service week in the school. The Principal explained us in the assembly what we had to do throughout the week. It gave thrill to some of the students whereas others felt it a humiliating sort of work but they knew it quite well that they had to perform their duties and responsibilities that would be assigned to them. First of all, I and my guide got the task to work as sweepers and decorators, so we hold the brooms and dustpans, covered our heads and nose so dust would not make us dirty and started our work vigilantly. We thoroughly cleaned the classroom from ceiling to walls and floor. By using glass cleaner, I made the glass windows of my class crystal clear. Then we dust off the visuals, charts and soft boards with the duster. We made some charts and posters according to our studies so to give all new bright and informative look to our class. Finally, we arranged the chairs and desks in a different way and pasted the small artistically made welcome chart on the door. I really enjoyed the whole social service week.

Comprehension-G

Q.1) Translation:
Translate the following paragraph into Urdu or Sindhi:
It happens in the advanced countries even today. They have learned the dignity of work while we have forgotten it. In China, everyone has to spend some time each year working in the fields or in a factory. Even, the Prime Minister and his wife do this work. They believe that all ought to work and no wonder, they are making such quick progress. In the U.S.A., once I stayed with a high Government official as a guest. His son, who was just as old as you are, went out early in the morning to sell newspapers. I asked him why he did so. He said that it was simply because he wished to be independent and useful. One day he fell ill. His father went out to deliver the papers for him so that he may not lose his customers. Once, the President's own son took the job of whitewashing rooms in a hotel.

Answer:

Note: All translations would be done along with the last assignment

Comprehension-H

Q.1) Idioms:
By fits and starts: not steadily or regularly.
Example: He can never hold a steady job since he works by fits and starts.
Exercise: This watch works sometimes, but is out of order at other times.(Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

This watch works sometimes by fits and starts.

Q.2) Day in and day out: daily, day after day.
Example: I worked day in and day out, for a whole month to prepare for the exams.
Exercise: I've been warning you daily, that you should bring all your books to school. (Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

I've been warning you day in and day out, that you should bring all your books to school.

Exercise-B

1. Give in your words the main idea of the poem.

The title of the poem "A nation's strength" gives a clear message to its readers that a nation can never stand on firm grounds without the sincere efforts made by the inhabitants of that particular land. For the solid foundation of a progressive nation, courage, determination, integrity, great minds, patience and hard work is a must. .A nation can never be strong with the wealth and riches it owns but with the devotion and passion of the people it can stand out in the world. The nation's pillars can only be built deep and rise to the sky due to the daring, courageous, determined acts of the people. So, all the nation's strength, progress and development simply rest on the shoulders of its people's sincerity and affection towards the motherland.

2. Write five sentences on "character".

Character is something that reflects the personality traits of an individual. It is based on the mental and moral qualities of a person that make him distinctive from others. Such qualities are not only interesting and unusual but make a person determined and able to deal with difficult situations that come across in his life. According to Abraham Lincoln, "Reputation is the shadow. Character is the tree." Character is said to be "the stable and distinctive qualities built into an individual's life which determine his or her response regardless of circumstances."

Idiom-C

C. Idiom

With heart and soul: all one's energies and interest.
Example: It's no use having an employee who does not put heart and soul in his work.

Exercise: That teacher is very popular because she uses all her energy and takes great interest in her work. (Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

That teacher is very popular because she uses her heart and soul in her work.

Non-textual Exercise-D

D. Telling the time:

Exercise: Latif has breakfast at seven o'clock and lunch at one o'clock, but he has a snack at about ten o'clock. At half-past four he has tea. His favourite TV programme is at twenty-past nine. The news is much earlier, at twenty-five- minutes to six. There is another good programme at a quarter to ten. The transmission ends at midnight.

a) Answer the questions on the above passage.

1. At what time does Latif have breakfast?

Latif has breakfast at seven o'clock.

2. When does he have lunch?

He has lunch at one o'clock.

3. In between, he has a cup of tea. At what time?

He has a cup of tea at ten o'clock.

4. At what time does he have his afternoon tea?

He has his afternoon tea at half-past four.

5. When is his favourite TV programme?

His favourite TV programme is at twenty – past nine.

6. At what time is the news?

The news is at twenty – five – minutes to six.

7. There is another good programme later. At what time?

There is another good programme at a quarter to ten.

8. When does the transmission end?

The transmission ends at midnight.

b) Match the answer from Column B with the question from Column A.

	Column A		Column B
1.	When is Latif's breakfast time?	1.	It's at half past four.
2.	When is his tea time?	2.	It's at seven o'clock.
3.	When is his favourite TV programme?	3.	It's at quarter to ten.
4.	When is the other good programme?	4.	It's at twenty past nine.
5.	When is the TV news?	5.	It's at midnight.
6.	What is the closing time?	6.	It's twenty-five minutes to six.

Answer:

1.	When is Latif's breakfast time?	It's at seven o'clock.
2.	When is his tea time?	It's at half past four.
3.	When is his favourite TV programme?	It's at twenty past nine.
4.	When is the other good programme?	It's at quarter to ten.
5.	When is the TV news?	Its twenty-five minutes to six.
6.	What is the closing time?	It's at midnight.

Questions

Q.1) In the first stanza, the poetess praises the hands for their spiritual beauty. What words or phrases tell us that they are not pretty in the physical sense?

Answer:

The poem is all about the beautiful hands that are responsible for bringing up the child since its birth. In the first stanza, the poetess praises the hands for their spiritual beauty by using the words or phrases such as 'neither white nor small', 'fair at all' and 'wrinkled hands.' The words or phrases are the clear indication of the fact that the hands are not at all pretty in the physical sense.

Q.2) Why does the poetess praise the hands in the second stanza?

Answer:

The poetess praises the hands in the second stanza as these are the hands of mothers who are always ready to work for their children. Sometimes they might be tired or sad but they still do hard work for the betterment of their children. Mothers' first priority is to see their children glad to the fullest without any worries or problems. These enduring hands never like to take rest.

Q.3) In the third stanza, what does "these hands must folded be" mean?

Answer:

In the third stanza, the poetess means by "these hands must folded be" that her mother reaches quite an old age and she must die soon. It is this thought that makes the poetess sad and gloomy imagining her mother lying in her grave beneath the ground with daisies above with her beautiful wrinkled hands that must be folded on her chest serenely.

Q.4) Who does the poetess praise in this poem?

Answer:

The poetess praises and pays tribute to her mother in particular and all mothers in general. Basically she wants to appreciate the work done by mothers in bringing up their children and making them a civilized member of a society. It is all due to the sincere efforts of the mothers that one can find in someone's personality. Mothers used to bear a lot of hardships to bring up their children. Therefore, it is a must for the children to give their mothers utmost respect, love, affection, and care to them.

Exercise Idioms

Q.1) Idiom:
With a high hand: disregarding the feelings of others.
Example:
He settled matters with a high hand and ignored the requests of all concerned.
Exercises:
He is most unpopular because he decides matters without regarding the feelings of others. (Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

He is the most unpopular because he decides matters with a high hand.

Comprehension-A

Q.1) Why was the village decorated?

Answer:

The village was brightly decorated with buntings and colourful flags as the annual fair was in full swing.

Q.2) Why was it the best time to visit the village?

Answer:

According to Bilal, it was the best time to visit the village as the annual fair was going on. It was the time for fun, excitement and enjoyment for all the villagers and the outsiders too.

Q.3) What kinds of shops had been set up for the fair?

Answer:

A large number of temporary shops had been set up for the fair. Some of the most prominent one includes jewelry, pottery, farming tools, toys, milk churners etc. People were quite excited as they got the chance to buy their desired items at a reasonable price.

Q.4) What was the use of these shops for the villagers?

Answer:

These temporary shops were quite useful for the villagers as a large number of people came there from far off places too in order to buy and sell their goods. It was the best time for them to have great business as people were busy in doing shopping from there.

Q.5) What were the different entertainments in the fair for the children?

Answer:

The fair was a source of great entertainment for the children. Most of the children were gathered around the swings and merry go-rounds and waiting earnestly for their turns. Apart from swings, conjurers, jugglers and acrobats were there performing different tricks and thus attracting the children towards them. All time favorite monkey man was there too along with his naughty monkey who was busy in catching the attention of the children by performing variety of stunts and amusing performances.

Q.6) How did the juggler entertain people?

Answer:

The juggler was enthusiastically and energetically entertained the people through different tricks in the village fair. One of his popular juggle was that he was juggling with seven balls at a time and the most amazing part was that he was doing it without dropping any one of them.

Q.7) How did the conjurer perform his tricks?

Answer:

The conjurer performed an exciting trick by using Bilal's handkerchief. He took the handkerchief and tore it into pieces. On returning, Bilal was amazed to see it as a whole without being damaged even a little bit.

Q.8) What is tent-pegging?

Answer:

Tent-pegging is one of the famous sports people used to play at fairs and festivals. In it wooden pegs are fixed in the ground and the riders have to pull them out with their lances as they ride by at a gallop. It is a tiring but interesting sport.

Q.9) What made the dogs run in the dog race?

Answer:

In order to make the dogs run fast and compete one another in the dog race, they were made to run after a rabbit. They had to chase and catch it. They were quite enthusiastic for the rabbit but as soon as the dogs came near to it, the rabbit reached the mark safely and vanished under cover to safe itself form the attack of the winning dog.

Q.10) What was the special announcement?

Answer:

The special announcement was about the horse races that were about to begin just after few minutes.

Comprehension-B

Q.1) Learn the meanings and spellings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:

decorated; colourful; annual; competition; performance; household; deafening; temporary; surprise; pottery; acrobat; damaged; entertainers; announcement

Answer:

Words	Meanings
decorated	to add something to an object or place, especially in order to make it more attractive:
colourful	having much or varied colour; bright.
annual	occurring once every year.
competition	the activity or condition of striving to gain or win something by defeating or establishing superiority over others.
performance	an act of presenting a play, concert, or other form of entertainment.
household	a house and its occupants regarded as a unit.
deafening	(of a noise) so loud as to make it impossible to hear anything else.
temporary	lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent.
surprise	an unexpected or astonishing event, fact, etc.
pottery	pots, dishes, and other articles made of fired clay.
acrobat	an entertainer who performs spectacular gymnastic feats.
damaged	inflict physical harm on (something) so as to impair its value, usefulness, or normal function.
entertainers	persons, such as a singer, dancer, or comedian, whose job is to entertain others.
announcement	a formal public statement about a fact, occurrence, or intention.

Words	**Sentences**
decorated	The event manager decorated the wedding hall quite well.
colourful	The house was full of colorful art objects.
annual	The Winter Festival is an annual event at our school.
competition	The competition between the two fighting dogs became fierce.
performance	Her performance was worthy of praise.
surprise	Yesterday my friends gave me a wonderful surprise birthday party.
acrobat	To be an acrobat is the ambition of Saleem.
damaged	The enraged elephant damaged the fair's stalls.
entertainers	The famous entertainers of media industry entertained everyone in the function.
announcement	The prime minister will make an announcement tomorrow.

Comprehension-C

Q.1)
Complete the sentences with suitable (relative) words given below:
which, who, that, where, whom, when, whose.

1)The drummer………….could beat the longest would get a prize.
2)The two friends moved towards a crowd……….. had gathered in a big circle.
3)The food……….. we ate was delicious.
4)The man ………. we saw climbing the pole had been walking on the tight rope.
5)The rider………. horse had won the face was very happy.
6)I went to the village……….. my cousin was living.
7)I visited him………. the village fair was in full swing.

Answer:

1. The drummer <u>who</u> could beat the longest would get a prize.
2. The two friends moved towards a crowd <u>which</u> had gathered in a big circle.
3. The food <u>that</u> we ate was delicious.
4. The man <u>whom</u> we saw climbing the pole had been walking on the tight rope.
5. The rider <u>whose</u> horse had won the face was very happy.
6. I went to the village <u>where</u> my cousin was living.
7. I visited him <u>when</u> the village fair was in full swing.

Comprehension-D

Q.1) Re-write these sentences, so that they are about the past. Add time phrases as In the example.

Example: He reads beautifully.

He read beautifully in the English period.

1. We do our homework.
2.The pupils write a composition.
3.My friend walks to school.
4.The Headmaster teaches us English.
5.The peon rings the bell.
6.My mother does not sleep well.
7.His brother loses his book.
8.The eagle flies very high.
9.The cobbler sits under a tree.
10.They grow rice on this farm.

Answer:

1. We did our homework in the afternoon.
2. The pupils wrote a composition last week.
3. My friend walked to school yesterday.
4. The Headmaster taught us English in the last period.
5. The peon rang the bell after every class.
6. My mother didn't sleep well last night.
7. His brother lost his book some days back.
8. The eagle flew very high in the evening.
9. The cobbler sat under a tree day before yesterday.
10. They grew rice on this farm last year.

Comprehension-E

Q.1)
Give the degrees of Adjective:
old, young, great, big, far, famous, beautiful, popular, intelligent, delicious.
Example: old, older, oldest. famous, more famous, most famous.

Answer:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
old	older	oldest
young	younger	youngest
great	greater	greatest
big	bigger	biggest
far	farther	farthest
famous	more famous	most famous
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
popular	more popular	most popular
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
delicious	more delicious	most delicious

Comprehension-F

Q.1) Give the three forms of the verb.
know, hear, learn, sing, listen, read, go, write, make, wear, live.
Example: know, knew, known.

Answer:

know	knew	known
hear	heard	heard
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
sing	sang	sung
listen	listened	listened
read	read	read
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
make	made	made
wear	wore	worn
live	lived	lived

Comprehension-G

Q.1) Write a short composition on a fair that you have seen.

Answer:

Last year, I and my family decided to visit my aunt who lived in a village nearby Chakwal. It was the month of March, a very pleasant weather of spring when we went there. Actually, my cousin told me that during this period of time, an annual fair held at their village that was really superb and worth seeing too. As I am pretty much interested in fairs and festivals so I insisted my parents to go there.

When we reached, my aunt and her family welcomed us warmly. On asking, my uncle told me that from tomorrow onwards the fair would start and continued for a couple of days. I was very excited to experience the fair. It was difficult for me to spend that day. I suffered from sleeplessness that night too. Next day I woke up early in the morning, went for a walk with my cousin and got ready to visit the fair with my family and relatives.

At 10 o' clock we reached at the fair place. I was surprised to see as it was quite a huge fair because it had occupied acres of open land. People were dressed in their best colourful dresses. Children in excitement had a desire to leave their parents' hands to fully enjoy with their friends. Jugglers, clowns, acrobats, entertainers, performers all were busy in attracting the public towards them. A variety of stalls were there displaying clothes, jewelry, toys, food items, shoes, crockery, handicrafts etc. Women were actively involved in their shopping with loud chit chat. Few steps ahead, a circus was there too. We bought the tickets and watched amazing stunts and performances of not only acrobats but of animals too including lion, elephant, cat etc.There were different games and sports which attracted people's attention.

After two hours, we all felt hungry so we moved towards the food stalls and enjoyed the delicious village meal like lassi, parathay, sag, etc. We enjoyed a lot at the fair and after three days went back to our home with unforgettable memories of the fair.



Comprehension-H

Q.1) Non-textual "The first, second and third prizes are cups."
Exercises:
Ordinal numbers "The fourth, fifth and sixth position holders will get certificates. There is no reward for coming seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth."
Examples: "The schools will close from the eleventh to the twenty first."
Exercises: Complete the following sentences about this English textbook.
The first one has been done for you. Do the rest.
1.The first lesson of this book starts on the first page.
2.The second lesson of this book ends on the……….. page.
3.The third lesson of this book starts on the ………… page.
4.The fourth poem of this book starts on the……….. page.
5.The fifth picture of this book is on the……… page.
6.The sixth para of the first lesson starts on the……….. page.
7.The seventh exercise in this book is on the……….. page.
8.The eighth proper noun in this book is on the……….. page.
9.The tenth verb in this book is on the…………. page.

Answer:

1. The first lesson of this book starts on the <u>first</u> page.
2. The second lesson of this book ends on the <u>sixth</u> page.
3. The third lesson of this book starts on the <u>fifteenth</u> page.
4. The fourth poem of this book starts on the <u>thirty fourth</u> page.
5. The fifth picture of this book is on the <u>forty seventh</u> pages.
6. The sixth para of the first lesson starts on the <u>third</u> page.
7. The seventh exercise in this book is on the <u>twenty seventh</u> pages.
8. The eighth proper noun in this book is on the <u>eighth</u> page.
9. The tenth verb in this book is on the <u>second</u> page.

Comprehension-A

Q.1) Why did Mother ask Najma and Ajmal to go with her for shopping?

Answer:

Mother asked Najma and Ajmal to go with her for shopping as their father was not at home and their groceries and provisions were near to end. Therefore, they had to do the shopping for themselves due to the absence of their father as he used to do all the shopping for them.

Q.2) How much fare did the taxi-driver demand?

Answer:

When mother and children hired the taxi, on asking the taxi driver demanded a high fare from them i.e. twenty-five rupees to the market.

Q.3) What did Mother tell the taxi-driver?

Answer:

Mother told the taxi driver that he was demanding quite a high fare as the market was not too much far from there, it was just two kilometers away from that place. She further told him that she would not give him more than fifteen rupees to take them to the marketplace.

Q.4) Where did Mother and children go first for shopping?

Answer:

Mother and children went to the mutton market first.

Q.5) What is the difference between beef and mutton?

Answer:

Beef is the meat of cows whereas mutton is that of goats and sheep.

Q.6) What did Mother buy at the butcher's shop?

rupees.

Q.7) Where did Mother go after making purchases at the butcher's?

Answer:

After making purchases at the butcher's, Mother along with Najma and Ajmal decided to go to the vegetable and fruit market so to buy some fresh vegetables and fruits from there.

Q.8) How did Mother buy bananas and apples?

Answer:

Mother bought ten bananas at the cost of twenty rupees and one kilo apples by paying twenty-four rupees to the fruit retailer.

Q.9) What did Mother buy last of all?

Answer:

Mother went to the poultry shop last of all as she had to buy eggs and dressed chicken from there. Mother purchased two dozen eggs for thirty rupees a dozen and one kilo dressed chicken for ninety rupees a kilo.

Q.10) How far is the market from the house of Najma and Ajmal?

Answer:

The market was not far away from the house of Najma and Ajmal, it was just two kilometers away. They hired a taxi to reach the market and gave fifteen rupees as fare.

Q.11) What did Mother ask the children to do when they had reached back home?

Answer:

Mother asked the children to get busy as they had spent a number of hours out for shopping. She asked Ajmal to polish his own and Najma's shoes and ordered Najma to iron the clothes.

Comprehension-B

B. Learn the spellings and meanings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
gulped; beef; butcher; cabbage; calves; carton; cauliflower; chillies; dressed; freezer; grocer; hire; kilogram; kilometre; spices; spinach; live; meter; mutton; onion; potato; poultry; provisions; turnip; drums; choked

Answer:

Words	Meanings
gulped	swallow (drink or food) quickly or in large mouthfuls, often audibly.
beef	the flesh of a cow, bull, or ox, used as food.
butcher	a person whose trade is cutting up and selling meat in a shop.
cabbage	a cultivated plant eaten as a vegetable, having thick green or purple leaves surrounding a spherical heart or head of young leaves.
calves	Plural of calf; the young of the domestic cow or other bovine animal.
carton	a small, light box or container in which drinks or foodstuffs are packaged.
cauliflower	a cabbage of a variety which bears a large immature flower head of small creamy-white flower buds.
chillies	a small hot-tasting pod of a variety of capsicum, used in sauces, relishes, and spice powders
dressed	put on one's clothes.
free	a refrigerated cabinet or room for preserving food at very low temperatures.

grocer	a person who sells food and small household goods.
hire	employ (someone) for wages.
kilogram	a unit of mass equal to 1000 grams: the basic unit of mass in the International System of Units (SI),
kilometer	a metric unit of measurement equal to 1,000 metres (approximately 0.62 miles).
spices	an aromatic or pungent vegetable substance used to flavor food, e.g. cloves, pepper, or cumin.
spinach	an edible Asian plant of the goosefoot family, with large dark green leaves which are widely eaten as a vegetable.
live	remain alive.
meter	a device that measures the amount of something that is used:
mutton	the flesh of fully grown sheep used as food.
onion	a swollen edible bulb used as a vegetable, having a pungent taste and smell and composed of several concentric layers.
potato	a starchy plant tuber which is one of the most important food crops, cooked and eaten as a vegetable.
poultry	the flesh of chickens and other domestic fowl as food.
provisions	the action of providing or supplying something for use.
turnip	a round root with white or cream flesh which is eaten as a vegetable and also has edible leaves.
drums	a percussion instrument sounded by being struck with sticks or the hands, typically cylindrical, barrel-shaped, or bowl-shaped, with a taut membrane over one or both ends.
choked	(of a person or animal) have severe difficulty in breathing because of a constricted or obstructed throat or a lack of air.

beef	Yesterday my mother gave me deliciously cooked **beef** slices in lunch.
butcher	The butcher's dress was splashed with chicken's **blood.**
cabbage	**I love** cabbage soup in summers.
carton	Please help me in placing the carton in the storeroom.
kilometer	**My** school is almost a kilometer away from my home.
spices	Spices are the main ingredients in Asian foods.
spinach	Eating spinach is good for purifying **our blood.**
meter	**One** meter **cloth** is not enough for making an adult's shirt.
mutton	**Mutton** is much expensive than beef and chicken in Pakistan.
potato	Potato is **all** time favorite vegetable **of** most **of** the people **all over** the world.

Comprehension-C

a) Find words similar in meaning in the two lists given below.

A	B
frightened	purchase
hail	box
buy	hinting
carton	gree
provisions	warm
pointing	afraid
threaten	supplies

Answer:

A	B
frightened	afraid
hail	warm
buy	purchase
carton	box
provisions	supplies
pointing	hinting
threaten	greet

A	B
Swim	Differ
alive	Freeze
float	whole
front	sell
start	accept
boil	drown
part	rear
buy	dead
agree	sink
reject	stop

Answer:

A	B
swim	drown
alive	dead
float	sink
front	rear
start	stop
boil	freeze
part	whole
buy	sell
agree	differ
reject	accept

Comprehension-D

a) out of order, out of date, in force, in order, up-to-date, to date.
With the help of the phrases given above, complete the following sentences;

1. The old system of weights and measures is no longer _________ .

The old system of weights and measures is no longer in force.

2. You must revise your book and bring it _________ .

You must revise your book and bring it in order.

3. The shopkeeper told him that their weighing machine was ___________ .

The shopkeeper told him that their weighing machine was out of order.

4. I have received no letter from him ____________ .

I have received no letter from him to date.

5. This rule is ________ ; we must follow it.

This rule is up-to-date; we must follow it.

6. That book was published ten years ago; it is completely __________ .

That book was published ten years ago; it is completely out of date.

b) Cake, bar, jar, carton, bag, roll, packet.
Complete the following sentences using the words given above:

1. A _______ of soap -cake contains 144 soap-cakes.

A cake of soap -cake contains 144 soap-cakes.

2. Please bring a ________ of Swat honey for me.

Please bring a jar of Swat honey for me.

3. What is the price of one _______ of flour?

What is the price of one bag of flour?

4. The price of a _______ of soap has increased by one rupee.

The price of a bar of soap has increased by one rupee.

5. The shopkeeper charged me five hundred rupees for this ________ of cloth.

The shopkeeper charged me five hundred rupees for this roll of cloth.

6. This chocolate is cheap at ten rupees a ______ .

This chocolate is cheap at ten rupees a packet.

7. This __________ contains 25 biscuits.

This carton contains 25 biscuits.

c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

1.The driver brought the taxi ________ a sudden halt.

The driver brought the taxi with a sudden halt.

2. He took ________ his old coat and put ________ the new one.

He took off his old coat and put on the new one.

3. Please turn ________ the radio and turn ________ the TV

Please turn off the radio and turn on the TV

4. Before leaving the kitchen she put _________ the fire.

She turned out the cat and shut the door.

6. My friend turned ________ late _______ the cinema.

My friend turned out late at the cinema.

7.The watchman turned _______ to be the thief.

The watchman turned out to be the thief.

8. The plane took _________ at 10 o'clock.

The plane took off at 10 o'clock.

d) a. Change the following into active voice:

1. He was robbed and beaten by some unknown persons.

Some unknown persons robbed and beat him.

2. The field was ploughed, the seed was sown and the crop was harvested by the farmer himself.

The farmer himself ploughed the field, sow the seeds and harvested the crop.

(b) Change the following into passive voice:

1. She brushed, cleaned and ironed her coat.

Her coat was brushed, cleaned and ironed by her.

2. I brought this news to him.

This news was brought to him by me.

Comprehension-E

E.Composition:
You go shopping for cloth for your school uniform. Write a dialogue with the shopkeeper of 10-15 lines.

Answer:

You: Good evening.

Shopkeeper: Good evening. What do you want?

You: I want to buy cloth for my new uniform.

Shopkeeper: Ok! You are in which school?

You: I study at Jamshoro High School.

Shopkeeper: Look at this? Isn't it the exact cloth you are looking for?

You: Oh! Yes it is exactly what I want. How much is this?

Shopkeeper: The full uniform costs you Rs. 1,000.

You: It's too expensive uncle.

Shopkeeper: But look at the material, it's very good and comfortable too. I'll make it Rs. 900 just for you.

You: Thanks. Do you know any good tailor in the market?

Shopkeeper: Yes. Go straight and take left turn at the end there's a tailor shop.

You: Thanks a lot for your guidance.

Shopkeeper: No problem. Come again, you'll find every kind of good stuff at this shop.

You: Sure. Thanks.

Comprehension-F

1. To have the lions share: to take the biggest share of something.
Example: The stronger person generally gets the lion's share.
Exercise: Divide the cake into equal slices and don't keep the biggest part for yourself.(Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

Divide the cake into equal slices and don't have the lion's share.

2. To save something for the rainy day: to keep for some future necessity which may arise.
Example: Don't spend all your money. Keep something for a rainy day.
Exercise: He wasted all his savings and has kept nothing for any unforeseen need which may arise.(Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

He wasted all his savings and has kept nothing for the rainy day.

3. To cry over spilt milk: To grieve over something uselessly.
Example: There's no sense in crying over spilt milk. If the glass is broken, just buy another one.
Exercise: The damage has been done, but instead of wasting time feeling sorry, do something to repair it.(Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

The damage has been done, but don't cry over spilt milk, do something to repair it.

4. It's high time: the moment has already come.
Example: The movie will start in fifteen minutes so it's high time we left.
Exercise: The exams begin next month so you should have begun studying seriously by now. (Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

The exams begin next month so it's high time for studying seriously by now.

Exercise-1

Q.1) Why does the poet compare mother's hands to a rainbow ?

The second stanza describes the work of a mother.

Line 4: unresting: always working

Answer:

The poet artfully gives a beautiful comparison of mother's hands to a rainbow. The reason behind is that after a rain storm, a colourful rainbow makes it's appearance on the sky showing a ray of hope that yes storm is over and all is set again. Same is the case of a mother that she suffers all the odds, troubles, difficulties and hard times just for her children. She does not want her children to face any problem or worry in their lives. In reality, a mother acts like a powerful shield that is always ready to provide maximum protection to her children.

Exercise-2

Q.1) Describe the role of a mother as brought out in this stanza.

The third stanza is addressed to mothers

Line 2: natal sod: land of one's birth.

Line 5: trophies: a shield or cup given as a prize for some great achievement, sometimes decorated with pearls.

Answer:

The role of a mother is of vital importance. She not only gives birth to her children but spends all her life in the brought up of her children. That is the reason why it is said that "Heaven lies at the feet of the mother." It is the training of a mother that turns an infant into a good or bad adult. Whatever mother teaches to her children has significance throughout the lifetime of her children. She is the only one who suffers all the pains and troubles and sacrifices all her comforts and happiness just for the sake of her children. We should respect our mothers as they are the not only our mothers but our teachers, friends and well-wishers too.

Exercise-3

Q.1) Explain how the poet gives the credit for all great achievements of people to their mothers.

The fourth stanza quotes, in the first line, a prayer said by all mankind in honour of

Lines 3 and 4: mingled with the worship in the sky: the prayer said on earth is also said by the angels and saints in heaven.

Line 5 and 6: where no tempest darkens, rainbows evermore arc hurled:in heaven there will be no more sufferings. It will be like the relief we feel after a storm.

Answer:

The poet gives the credit for all great achievements of people to their mothers as they are the first one to guide and train their children. In Islam, it is the concept that the first school of any child is the lap of a mother. If a mother is educated, well mannered and civilized definitely she would brought up her children in the same way. On the other hand, if a mother is not well educated or does not know the manners of living a cultured life, how she would be able to teach her children mannerism and civility? Therefore, it is a must that if nations want civilized people they should provide civilized mothers to the people.

Exercise-4

Q.1) Why does the poet say that the prayer for mothers on earth mingles with that said in heaven?

Answer:

The poet says that the prayer for mothers on earth mingles with that said in Heaven as it is the same prayer that angels are busy in saying up above the sky. It is a ritual for almost every mother to start her dua with her children's welfare, betterment, health and success. In return, it is the duty of all the children to pray for their mothers. If we pray for our mothers with utmost sincerity and honesty, there is a possibility that God may forgive all the sins or wrongs done by our mothers intentionally or unintentionally in this world.

Comprehension-A

Q.1) How many independent countries are there in Africa?

Answer:

Africa being the second largest continent of the world owns more than thirty-five independent countries. In the past, this particular continent is well-known by the name of "Dark Continent".

Q.2) Where is Nigeria?

Answer:

Nigeria one of the countries of the continent of Africa situated in the West Africa. It occupies a vast area of the continent thus is the largest country of Africa. That's not all; it is the most thickly populated country of Africa as well.

Q.3) What sort of a country is it?

Answer:

Nigeria is blessed with fertile land that's why it is basically an agricultural country. Most of the population of Nigeria consists of farmers who live in villages.

Q.4) What is the bush area made up of?

Answer:

Nigeria is a land that is covered with dense forests which thins out in bushes in the North. The bush area is comprised of scattered trees with heavy undergrowth. The villages of the farmers are scattered in the bush where they cultivate their lands.

Q.5) Where do most Nigerian farmers live?

Answer:

Being associated with the profession of farming, cultivation and agriculture, most of the farmers of Nigeria live in villages. Their villages are located in the bush. An average Nigerian village comprises of a dozen to about three dozen huts where farmers reside with their families.

Answer:

The Nigerian farmers live in huts that are simple but artistically built with the help of trees branches accompanied with a number of other natural materials such as sticks, straws, grass, reeds or palm leaves. The farmers stick thick branches of trees in the ground in the form of a large circle. At the top, these branches are tightly bound together. With this bondage, the hut gets a cone like shape. The spaces which are present in between the branches of trees are filled up with straw and the roof of the hut is thatched with a thick layer of straw, grass, reeds or palm leaves.

Q.7) What is the centre of activities?

Answer:

In the beginning a farmer's hut comprise of only one room but with the passage of time, it becomes bigger with the addition of two or three rooms in a single hut. The center of activities is the courtyard of a Nigerian farmer's hut. It is a place where women and children spend most of their time in the day and men join them at the sunset after returning from their work. Women work and cook food in the courtyard whereas children love to play over there.

Q.8) What are their food crops?

Answer:

Being an agricultural country, Nigeria is famous for its crops. The food crops include plantains, potatoes, yams, groundnuts and pepper.

Q.9) What are their cash crops?

Answer:

Nigeria not only produces the crops for its own use but exports it to other countries as well to earn foreign exchange. The major cash crops of Nigeria includes oil palms and cocoa trees.

Q.10) Who tends the food crops?

Answer:

The women of Nigeria work side by side to their men. They not only do household chores but tend the food crops too so to assist their men in agriculture.

Q.11) Who tends the cash crops?

The Nigerian men being associated to the profession of farming and cultivation are responsible to tend cash crops as these crops need more hard work and time too.

Q.12) What is made from cocoa beans?

Comprehension-B

B. Learn the meanings and spellings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:

activity; agriculture; aluminium; beans; century; compound; consists; continent; courtyard; cultivate; dense; earthenware; electricity; export; facility; furniture; grind; groundnuts; inhabitant; introduce; lane; mosquito; patch; pepper; plaster, plantains; reed; thatch; transport; separate; settlement; sting; tend; remote; scatter, pots; utensils; yam; yield.

Answer:

Words	Meanings
activity	the condition in which things are happening or being done
agriculture	the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
aluminium	a chemical element that is a light, silver-colored metal, used especially for making cooking equipment and aircraft parts
beans	an edible seed, typically kidney-shaped, growing in long pods on certain leguminous plants.
century	a period of one hundred years.
compound	a thing that is composed of two or more separate elements; a mixture
consists	be composed or made up of.
continent	any of the world's main continuous expanses of land
courtyard	an unroofed area that is completely or partially enclosed by walls or buildings, typically one forming part of a castle or large house.

dense	closely compacted in substance.
earthenware	pottery made of clay fired to a porous state which can be made impervious to liquids by the use of a glaze.
electricity	a form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles (such as electrons or protons), either statically as an accumulation of charge or dynamically as a current.
export	send (goods or services) to another country for sale
facility	a place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose.
furniture	the movable articles that are used to make a room or building suitable for living or working in, such as tables, chairs, or desks.
grind	reduce (something) to small particles or powder by crushing it.
groundnuts	another term for peanut
inhabitants	a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place.
introduce	bring (something, especially a product, measure, or concept) into use or operation for the first time.
lane	a narrow road, especially in a rural area.
mosquito	a slender long-legged fly with aquatic larvae.
patch	a piece of cloth or other material used to mend or strengthen a torn or weak point.
pepper	a pungent hot-tasting powder prepared from dried and ground peppercorns, used as a spice or condiment to flavor food.
plaster	a soft mixture of sand and cement and sometimes lime with water, for spreading on walls, ceilings, or other structures, to form a smooth hard surface when dried.
plan	a low-growing plant which typically has a rosette of leaves and a slender green flower spike,

reed	a tall, slender-leaved plant of the grass family, which grows in water or on marshy ground.
thatch	a roof covering of straw, reeds, palm leaves, or a similar material.
transport	take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship
separate	forming or viewed as a unit apart or by itself.
settlement	an official agreement intended to resolve a dispute or conflict.
sting	a small sharp-pointed organ at the end of the abdomen of bees, wasps, ants, and scorpions, capable of inflicting a painful or dangerous wound by injecting poison.
tend	regularly or frequently behave in a particular way or have a certain characteristic
remote	(of a place) situated far from the main centers of population; distant.
scatter	throw in various random directions
pots	a rounded or cylindrical container, typically of metal, used for cooking
utensils	a tool, container, or other article, especially for household use
yam	the edible starchy tuber of a climbing plant, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical countries.
yield	produce or provide (a natural, agricultural, or industrial product).

Words	**Sentences**
agriculture	The country's economy depends on agriculture.
century	Tennis began in France in the thirteenth century.
continent	Australia is the smallest continent in the world.
cultivate	Rice is cultivated in several parts of the world.

export	The United States exports wheat all over the world.
furniture	There was absolutely no furniture in that room. (
introduce	Let me introduce my parents to you.
mosquito	I just hate mosquitoes.
separate	Farmers separate good apples from bad ones.

Comprehension-C

C.a) Find for each word in list "A" a word or phrase similar in meaning from list "B"

A	B
courtyard	thick
link	more than half
dense	compound
explore	one hundred
introduce	join
century	convenience
majority	to grow
cultivate	acquaint
facility	search

Answer:

A	B
courtyard	compound
link	join
dense	thick
explore	search
introduce	acquaint
century	one hundred
majority	more than half
cultivate	to grow

C. b) Find for each word in list "A" a word or phrase similar in meaning from list "B"

dense	exterior
majority	minor
remote	import
major	thin
independent	minority
interior	near
export	dependent

Answer:

A	B
dense	thin
majority	minority
remote	near
major	minor
independent	dependent
interior	exterior
export	import

Comprehension-D

D. Study the following sentences carefully.

Thin out

1. Dense forest thins out into bush which consists of scattered trees and thick undergrowth.
2. The centre of the city has dense population, but it gradually thins out as we move away from the centre.
3. The gardener has planted the flowers close together. I have asked him to thin them out.
4. A large crowd was watching the match but it began to thin out after half-time.

Answer:

Note: Only oral activity, no exercise to be attempted.

Comprehension-E

E.a) Fill in the blanks with shall, will, should, would:

1. I think I shall go to Karachi next week.
2. You should not tell a lie.
3. We will fight to the last man.
4. This office will remain open till midnight.
5. I shall be grateful if you kindly grant me a pass.
6. The train would have arrived by now.
7. Shall our motherland need it; we should lay down our lives for it.
8. You should respect your elders.
9. Had you been there, it would never have happened.
10. They should not violate any condition of this contract.

E.b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

1. Please introduce me to your father.
2. He is not acquainted with my parents.
3. This machine is fitted to an automatic control.
4. You are not fit for this job.
5. A round nail does not fit to a square hole.
6. He has passed the examination and is now looking for a job.
7. The police are _______ the look _______ for the robbers. (seem incorrect)
8. Look for the meaning of this word in the dictionary.
9. He promised to look into this matter.
10. We look up to you to solve our problems.

E.c) Change into Passive Voice:

1. A road links his village to the town.

The town is linked to his village by road.

2. A snake in the grass stung his barefoot.

His barefoot was stung by a snake in the grass.

3. He cannot rear any cattle on his farm.

His farm is not meant to rear any cattle by him.

4. Their father settled the dispute between the brothers.

The dispute between the brothers was settled by their father.

E.d) Change the following into Active Voice.

2. The soldier was ordered by the officer to report to him.

The soldier was asked to report to the officer.

3. By whom was this blanket patched?

Who patched this blanket?

4. Was this land cultivated by the landowner himself?

Was the landowner cultivated this land by himself?

Comprehension-F

1. Describe in 70 to 80 words the hut of a farmer in Nigeria.

Answer:

The hut of a farmer in Nigeria is quite unique. It basically consists of a single room in the beginning but later on the hut becomes bigger with the addition of three to four rooms. The walls of the hut are made by using thick branches of trees tied at the top like a cone and they are filled with different natural materials such as reeds, straw, grass and palm leaves to protect the inhabitants from weather. It has a compound that is the center of attraction for all.

2. Describe in 100 to 110 words a day in the life of a Nigerian farmer and his wife.

Answer:

The life of a Nigerian farmer and his wife is as busy and active as the life of any other ordinary farmer. Both of them work really hard for their survival. The farmer has to leave his hut early in the morning to work in his fields whereas his wife gets busy in finishing her household chores such as cooking, washing, cleaning etc. She then goes to the field to help her husband in seeding, cultivating or harvesting the crop. She basically takes care of the food crop as it is quite easy to do. From there, she returns to her home, takes care of her children and after sunset gets busy in little chit chat with her husband and children to relax.

3. Describe the changes that are coming or are likely to come soon in the life of the bush-dwellers in Nigeria.

Answer:

Life is ever-changing its dimensions not only for the inhabitants of cities but for the innocent dwellers of the villages too. Same is the case of Nigerian villages. Some years back, Nigerian farmer cannot think about any of the modern facility in his locality. But now with the passage of time, modern facilities in the filed of transport, communication, agriculture, irrigation are being introduced in Nigerian villages to make the lives of the bush dwellers easy and comfortable. As soon as the roads will make their appearance on the land of Nigerian village, the farmer would see and experience the noise of transport, poles of electricity, construction of tube-wells, voices and pleasant music from radios and televisions, children cheerfully returning to their homes from schools, hospitals, doctors and nurses taking care of the sick and ill. Then the Nigerian farmer would be able to relate himself with the urban people quite easily.

Comprehension-G

G-Idioms:

1. To shed crocodile tears: to weep insincerely, or hypocritically.
Example: Don't be deceived by that beggar's crying. They are only crocodile tears.
Exercise: They were not all sorry when he died. They just pretended to be crying. (Instead of the italicized words, use the idiom).

Answer:

They were not all sorry when he died. They just shed crocodile tears.

2. To feel like a fish out of water: to feel out of place.
Example: I was the only one who spoke English and felt like a fish out of water in that group
Exercise: Being the only educated man in that village, I feel out of place there. (Instead of the italicized words, use the idiom).

Answer:

Being the only educated man in that village, I feel like a fish out of water.

3. To nip in the bud: to stop an evil in the early stages.
Example: Bad behavior in children must be nipped in the bud.
Exercise: The plot to overthrow the government was detected and crushed before it could be realized. (Instead of the italicized words, use the idiom).

Answer:

The plot to overthrow the government was detected to be nipped in the bud.

4. To turn over a new leaf: to reform, to behave better.
Example: The criminal promised the judge that he would turn over a new leaf.
Exercise: The teacher pardoned the boy on the conditions that he promised to behave better in future. (Substitute the idiom).

Answer:

The teacher pardoned the boy on the conditions that he promised to turn over a new leaf.

Comprehension-A

Q.1) What property did the two brothers inherit from their father?

Answer:

After the death of their father, the two brothers Azam (the elder) and Moazzam (the younger) inherited a cow, a palm tree and a blanket.

Q.2) What was the suggestion of Azam about the division of the property?

Answer:

Azam being the elder brother gave suggestion of division to Moazzam to which he agreed. Azam was a shrewd sort of a person so he showing his generosity gave the front part of the cow and the lower part of the date palm tree to Moazzam. With respect to the blanket, Azam suggested that for the whole day it would be with Moazzam whereas for the short period of night, he would be using it.

Q.3) Why did Moazzam agree to the division?

Answer:

Moazzam agreed to the division as he was sure that being the elder brother Azam must divide all the property fairly and equally. He further blindly believed that whatever division Azam would make must be in his favor as Azam gave him the better part of the cow and date tree and generously asked him to use the blanket for the whole day.

Q.4) Who fed the cow and who got the milk?

Answer:

According to the division cleverly made by Azam and whole-heartedly accepted by Moazzam, Moazzam had to feed the cow as the front part was given to him by his elder brother. On the other hand, Azam got the milk as he was the contented owner of the rear part of the cow. Azam proved to be so mean and selfish that he never even bothered to give a drop of milk to his brother rather than he was generous enough in appreciating Moazzam for feeding the cow quite well and on time too.

Q.5) Why did Azam not give dates to Moazzam?

Answer:

As the upper part of the date palm tree belonged to Azam so he had complete authority to use its fruit according to his will and desire. So, when the dates were ripe, Azam climbed up to the tree and collected all the dates. Being a

Q.6) Was the blanket of any use to Moazzam?

Answer:

No, the blanket was not of any use to Moazzam because it was quite hot at day time whereas as soon as the night fell, the cold increased in the atmosphere and at that time Moazzam had to give the blanket to Azam according to the agreement of division.

Q.7) What did Moazzam do when Azam was milking the cow?

Answer:

When Azam was milking the cow, Moazzam started hitting the front part of the cow with a stick as it was his property so he could do whatever and whenever he wants to do with his belonging. On doing so, the cow started to move here and there making it quite difficult for Azam to get the milk. So, Azam decided to give half of the cow's milk to Moazzam and would help Moazzam in feeding the cow too.

Q.8) What did Moazzam do when Azam began to pick the dates?

Answer:

When Azam began to pick the ripe dates from the tree, Moazzam hold the axe and started cutting his part i.e. the lower part of the date palm tree. Azam got puzzled for this act of Moazzam and he asked what was he doing? Moazzam calmly replied that he was just cutting his part of the tree. On listening that, all of a sudden Azam agreed to give half of the dates to Moazzam and also assist him in watering the tree.

Q.9) What did Moazzam do to the blanket?

Answer:

Moazzam soaked the blanket in water just before night fell. When Azam had to wear it, he was unable to have a sound sleep while wearing a wet blanket. So, Azam made a decision to share it with Moazzam at night time.

Q.10) What did Azam say to Moazzam about the blanket?

Answer:

On finding the blanket wet just before sleeping, Azam asked Moazzam what he had done to the blanket and for what purpose? Moazzam said that the blanket was his during the day time so he had full authority to do whatever pleased him. So, Azam agreed to share the blanket with Moazzam at night time so to have it in a dry form.

Comprehension-B

Q.1) Learn the meanings and spellings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
advise; axe; cheat; clever; consist; content; date-palm; delighted; divide; division; disturb; fair; generosity; greedy; guess; inherit; milk; pick; property; rear; ripe; share; striped; suggest; verbal; whisper.

Answer:

Words	**Meanings**
advise	offer suggestions about the best course of action to someone.
axe	a tool used for chopping wood, typically of iron with a steel edge and wooden handle.
cheat	act dishonestly or unfairly in order to gain an advantage.
clever	quick to understand, learn, and devise or apply ideas; intelligent.
consist	be composed or made up of.
content	in a state of peaceful happiness.
date-palm	a sweet, dark brown oval fruit containing a hard stone, usually eaten dried.
delighted	feeling or showing great pleasure
divide	separate or be separated into parts.
division	the action of separating something into parts or the process of being separated.
disturb	interfere with the normal arrangement or functioning of
fair	treating people equally without favoritism or discrimination
generosity	the quality of being kind and generous.
greedy	having an excessive desire or appetite for food.
guess	estimate or conclude (something) without sufficient information to be sure of being correct

milk	an opaque white fluid rich in fat and protein, secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young.
pick	detach and remove (a flower, fruit, or vegetable) from where it is growing.
property	a thing or things belonging to someone; possessions collectively
rear	the back part of something, especially a building or vehicle
ripe	(of fruit or grain) developed to the point of readiness for harvesting and eating.
share	a part or portion of a larger amount which is divided among a number of people, or to which a number of people contribute.
striped	past tense of strip, remove all coverings from.
suggest	put forward for consideration.
verbal	relating to or in the form of words.
whisper	speak very softly using one's breath rather than one's throat, especially for the sake of secrecy.

Words	**Sentences**
cheat	A moral person doesn't lie, cheat, or steal.
delighted	The little girls were delighted to see the lovely shells.
disturb	I am sorry to disturb you while you are talking.
greedy	The greedy goat ate all the grass.
inherit	My uncle wishes his son to inherit all his business.
milk	Milk is the best source of calcium that is good for our bones and teeth.
ripe	The farmer picked up all the ripe mangoes from the trees of his orchard.
share	I like to share my things with my younger siblings.
suggest	I suggest that you should take some rest after a long journey.
whisper	She whispered to me that she was hungry.

Comprehension-C

Q.1) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences by choosing the words from the list given below:-

greedy, divide, suggested, left, simple, trusting, enjoyed, offer, content, milk, feed, sunrise, sunset, delighted, generosity, clever, childhood.

1.Their mother had died in their…………………………….

2His younger brother Moazzam was………………………… and…………………………….

3.Azam, the elder brother, was very……………………… and…………………………

4.Azam………… that they should……………. the property…………….. by their father.

5.We shall just……………………………………… it verbally.

6.Moazzam was………………………… with the…………………………. of his elder brother.

7.It shall be mine only from ………………………. to…………………………….

8.Now Moazzam would……………………. the cow and Azam would……………….. it.

9.He did not……………………………… even a single date to his younger brother.

10.Moazzam was quite ……………………………………. with it.

11.Azam……………………………………… a deep sleep under the warm blanket.

Answer:

1. Their mother had died in their childhood.
2. His younger brother Moazzam was simple and trusting.
3. Azam, the elder brother, was very greedy and clever.
4. Azam suggested that they should divide the property left by their father.
5. We shall just divide it verbally.
6. Moazzam was delighted with the generosity of his elder brother.
7. It shall be mine only from sunset to sunrise.
8. Now Moazzam would feed the cow and Azam would milk it.
9. He did not offer even a single date to his younger brother.
10. Moazzam was quite content with it.
11. Azam enjoyed a deep sleep under the warm blanket.

Comprehension-D

Q.1) Make nouns from the following verbs and use them in sentences of your own:
die, advise, divide, suggest, agree, feed.
Example: die------------------------ death.

Answer:

Verbs	Nouns	Sentences
die	death	Death is inevitable.
advise	advice	We should follow the advice of our elders.
divide	divide	The divide between the rich and poor of the country is continuously growing.
suggest	suggestion	Good friends always give good suggestion to others.
agree	agreement	An agreement was signed between the two rival groups.
feed	feed	Please give some feed to the birds in the cage.

Q.2) Make nouns from the following adjectives:
clear, greedy, generous, stupid, Innocent, simple, young.
Example: clever---------------------------- cleverness.

Answer:

Adjectives	Nouns
clear	clearness
greedy	greediness
generous	generosity
stupid	stupidity

simple	simplicity
young	youth

Q.3) Complete the following sentences by using the proper tense of the verb/ verbs placed in brackets against each sentence:

1.Azam………………………… that somebody…………………………. his younger brother.
(guess, advise)
2. My guests………………………………. before I…………………………………….
(go, return)
3. When he…………………………. out of the cinema house, the rain…………………………….
(come, stop)
4.The train…………………………. before he ……………………………. the station.
(leave, reach)
5. Ajmal…………………… ill yesterday, so he ………………… not……………………. the school.
(to be, can, attend)
6. Moazzam ………………….simple and………………… easily………………………. by Azam.
(to be, trick)

Answer:

1.Azam guessed that somebody advised his younger brother.

2. My guests went before I returned.

3. When he came out of the cinema house, the rain stopped.

4.The train left before he reached the station.

5. Ajmal was ill yesterday, so he could not attended the school.

6. Moazzam was simple and was easily tricked by Azam.

Q.4) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1.He is fond………………………………………… reading books.
2.Najma is not interested ……………………………………….. games.
3. Ajmal is good……………………………………… Mathematics.
4.He is not fit ……………………………………… this job.
5.The baby is crying………………………………………. its mother.
6.The nurse looks………………………………………. the patient.
7. The patient has been cured………………………………………. his disease.
8. He has given……………………………………. smoking.
9 . I am used…………………………………………. taking tea without sugar.
10. We should be proud……………………………………….. our country.

Answer:

1.He is fond of reading books.

2. Najma is not interested in games.

3. Ajmal is good at Mathematics.

4. He is not fit for this job.

5. The baby is crying for its mother.

6. The nurse looks at the patient.

7. The patient has been cured of his disease.

8. He has given off smoking.

9. I am used to taking tea without sugar.

10. We should be proud of our country.

Q.5) Change into passive voice:

1.The old man advised Moazzam.

2. Moazzam fed and looked after the cow.

Answer:

1. Moazzam was advised by the old man.
2. The cow was fed and looked after by Moazzam.

Composition

Q.1) How did Azam cheat Moazzam?

Answer:

By taking advantage of Moazzam's innocence, Azam made a plan to cheat him in such a way that Moazzam would be unable to judge and understand what he had done to him. Azam cunningly used his mind and intellect to deal quite unjustly and unfairly to his younger brother. He put forward the proposal of the division of property of their father to which Moazzam agreed without any question. Azam kept the best part of the property to himself and gave Moazzam the worthless part of that. He generously gave Moazzam the front part of the cow, trunk of the date palm tree and allowed him to use blanket throughout the day. All these three things were of no use to Moazzam as he couldn't get milk from the cow and fruit from the tree and it was quite hot at day time so no question of using blanket during that time period.

Q.2) What was the effect of the old man's advice on Moazzam?

Answer:

One day one of the neighbors of Moazzam and Azam visited them and noticed that Azam the elder brother was unfairly treating his younger brother and cheating him too. So, he gave some advice to Moazzam. The effect of the old man's advice on Moazzam was that he listened, understood and acted in the same way as directed by the old man and thus he started teasing his elder brother Azam to get the due share.

Q.3) Why did Azam give up cheating Moazzam?

Answer:

Azam gave up cheating his younger brother as Moazzam started teasing him in various ways. When Azam was milking the cow, he started hitting the cow at the front part as it was his possession so to disturb her. Secondly, when Azam was busy in picking the fruit from the tree, Moazzam started cutting the tree with the axe as it was his part. Thirdly, Moazzam soaked the blanket in water when it was the time for Azam to use it at night. After bearing all that, Azam thought that he had badly treated his younger brother by giving him unequal share in their father's property. So, Azam decided to give Moazzam his due share by getting the milk, dates and sharing blanket at night time.

Q.4) How will you behave with your younger brother. ?

Answer:

If I would be at the place of Azam, I would definitely behave justly and fairly with my younger brother. As it is also according to the injunctions of Islam that if someone's father died by leaving some property then all of his children should get equal share in it. This act of mine would not only strengthen the love between me and my brother but would be a source of satisfaction to my father's soul as well.

Question

Q.1) Write a short note on Casabianca.

Answer:

Casabianca was a name that truly and perfectly represented patriotism and bravery. He was young, passionate, energetic and nationalistic too. Although he was quite young but still he was a disciplined soldier who had fervor to serve his nation under any circumstance. He sacrificed his own life while proficiently performing his duties and responsibilities without even thinking about his breath and soul. He did not care to save his life although he knew it well that death was following him and soon it would stand in front of him without mercy in its eyes and sympathy in its heart for Casabianca. He set an exceptional example of gallantry for all the soldiers of the world.

Q.2) What do you learn about a battleship from this poem?

Answer:

One can find a simple and clear resemblance between a battleship and a civilian ship by reading and understanding this poem. A battleship is quite similar to a civilian ship in terms of its features. For instance, a battleship has a deck, a helm and pennon like a civilian ship. The only difference between the two is the addition of cannons to the battleship to fight against the adversary under any circumstance.



Non-Textual Exercise

Q.1) Change the following statements into questions:

1.You were present yesterday.

2. You are eating in the class.

Answer:

1. Were you present yesterday?
2. Are you eating in the class?

Exercise

Q.1) Other examples of questions: What are you writing? Where are you going?
Exercise: Complete the following questions by adding
Who, What, Where, When, Whom.
1 _______are you saying?
2 _______ are you going?
3 _______are you coming?
4 _______ are you calling?
5 _______ are you?
2. Short answers:
Exercise: Answer the question by using "Yes" or "No" with a short reply.
1. Are you a student of Class X?
2. Do you study in Class VIII?
3. Do you have many students in your class?
4. Do you pay fees?
3.Question tags:
Exercise:Write the positive forms of the question tags below:
I can't come, can I?
You didn't go, did you?
He doesn't live here, does he?
She doesn't cook, does she?
You didn't lose it, did you?
4.Must:
Examples: I must go now.
Use must instead of "obliged to."
A man is obliged to pay his debts.
A citizen is obliged to do his duty.
5.Want somebody to do something:
Exercise: Join the two sentences into one.
His parents force him. They make him study two hours daily.
6. Have to:
Exercise: We must eat wholesome food to stay healthy.
(Use "have to" instead of "must").
7.Ought to:
Exercise: Use "ought to" instead of "should".
We should show sympathy to those who are sick.
8. Try to:
Exercise: Use "try to" instead of "made an attempt to."
He made an attempt to save her from drowning.

Answer:

1. **What** are you saying?
2. **Where** are you going?
3. **When** are you coming?
4. **Whom** are you calling?
5. **Who** are you?

2.

1. Yes, I am.
2. No, I don't.
3. Yes, I have.

I can come, can't I?

You did go, didn't you?

He does live here, doesn't he?

She does cook, doesn't she?

You did lose it, didn't you?

4. A man must pay his debts.

A citizen must do his duty.

5. His parents force him to study two hours daily.

6. We must eat wholesome food to stay healthy.

7. We ought to show sympathy to those who are sick.

8. He tries to save her from drowning.

Comprehension-A

Q.1) What is the Khyber Pass?

Answer:

Khyber Pass is of significant importance not only in present days but in past times as well. It is basically a narrow mountain valley in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Q.2) How long is it?

Answer:

It is about fifty kilometers long.

Q.3) Where do we go through this Pass?

Answer:

If someone has a desire to visit the state of Afghanistan, then one should go through Khyber Pass to reach there most comfortably and conveniently.

Q.4) When did the Aryans cross it?

Answer:

The Aryans crossed Khyber Pass nearly four thousand years ago in order to enter Pakistan.

Q.5) How many times did Mahmood Ghaznavi cross the Khyber Pass and why?

Answer:

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi crossed the Khyber Pass seventeen times in order to attack South Asia.

Q.6) Has the Khyber Pass been used as a trade route?

Answer:

Yes, the Khyber Pass has been a famous trade route in the past as well as in the present times. In the history, camel caravans were the vital source for transporting the goods from one place to another.

Q.7) What did the camel caravans carry?

Answer:

Being the major transporter of goods, camel caravans carried bales of cotton, silk and spices from India and China to Afghanistan and beyond. That's not all; they also brought mirrors, furs, skins and fruits from there for India and the countries to the East.

Q.8) By what have the camel caravans been replaced?

Answer:

As the time moves rapidly especially in the field of transport with the inventions of vehicles, the camel caravans have been replaced mostly by trains, lorries and trucks.

Q.9) Who lives in the mountains of the Khyber Pass?

Answer:

The valiant tribesmen of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa use to live in the mountains of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. They are the defenders of Pakistan in a true sense. These brave men fought courageously against the mighty British Empire even under the British rule over our country. They fought for a long period of hundred years and truly defended their freedom.

Q.10) Which is the highest place along the Pass?

Answer:

Landikotal is the highest place along the Pass.

Comprehension-B

B. Learn the spellings and meanings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
Famous; frontier post; conquerors; route; bales; spices; beyond; zigzag; mighty; defended; delicious; mule trains; stretched.

Answer:

Words	Meanings
famous	known about by many people
frontier post	an official point where people or vehicles cross over a border between countries
conquerors	people who conquer a place or people; a vanquisher
route	a way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination
bales	a large bundle of raw or finished material tightly bound with cord or wire and often wrapped
spices	an aromatic or pungent vegetable substance used to flavor food, e.g. cloves, pepper, or cumin.
beyond	at or to the further side of.
zigzag	a line or course having abrupt alternate right and left turns.
mighty	possessing great and impressive power or strength, especially because of size
defended	past tense of defend, resist an attack made on (someone or something); protect from harm or danger.
delicious	highly pleasant to the taste.
mule trains	a line of pack mules or a line of wagons drawn by mules.
stretched	of something soft or elastic) be made or be capable of being made longer or wider without tearing or breaking.

Words	Sentences
famous	Shahid Afridi is a famous Pakistani cricketer.
route	It's the shortest route to Lahore.
spices	Asian cuisine is famous for its spices, aroma and flavors.
beyond	This job is beyond my ability and capability.
zigzag	The zigzag path leads to the busiest market of the town.
mighty	One's character and attitude make him mighty in the eyes of others.
defended	The warriors defended their land quite well.
delicious	Yesterday my father made me a delicious lunch.
mule trains	Still one can find mule trains in the northern areas of Pakistan.
stretched	I stretched out my arms and legs to relax for a while.

Comprehension-C

C. Complete these sentences with words from the lesson:

Answer:

1. There are many who travelled through some part of it.
2. Khyber Pass has been famous in history.
3. It has also been a famous trade route.
4. These brave tribesmen fought the mighty British Empire.
5. They are the defenders of the North-western frontier of Pakistan.
6. They ate some Tikkas and Chapli Kababs.
7. The road goes down winding through beautiful scenery.
8. It has to run through many tunnels in the mountains.
9. The students saw a track along which once travelled camel caravans.
10. They were welcomed by the soldiers guarding the frontier.

Comprehension-D

D. Look at these compound words:
Mountain valley; frontier post; trade route
Now take one word from list A and one from list B and make suitable compound words by joining them:

A	B
Pakistan	post
camel	line
class	trains
check	fellows
railway	caravan
mule	flag

Answer:

A	B
Pakistan	flag
camel	caravan
class	fellows
check	post
railway	line
mule	trains

Comprehension-E

E. Learn these words and if you do not know them look up their meanings in a dictionary:
Travel; traveled; traveler; frontier; conquerors; army; armies; cotton; mirrors; country; countries; stop; stopped; busy; excellent; highest.

Answer:

Words	Meanings
travel	make a journey, typically of some length
travelled	past tense of travel
traveller	a person who is travelling or who often travels
frontier	a line or border separating two countries.
conquerors	people who conquer a place or people
army	an organized military force equipped for fighting on land.
armies	plural of army, a large number of people or things
cotton	a soft white fibrous substance which surrounds the seeds of the cotton plant and is made into textile fiber and thread for sewing.
mirrors	a surface, typically of glass coated with a metal amalgam, which reflects a clear image.
country	a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory.
countries	plural of countries
stop	(of an event, action, or process) come to an end; cease to happen.
stoppe	past tense of stop

busy	having a great deal to do
excell ent	extremely good; outstanding.
highes t	superlative adjective of high, great, or greater than normal, in quantity, size, or intensity.

Comprehension-F

F.Composition:

1. Describe in ten sentences any historical place that you have visited recently.

Answer:

Being a history lover, last Sunday I forced my parents to take me to Mohenjo-Daro. Although I have visited it in my childhood once or twice but I wanted to visit it again to revive my memories. When we reached there, I was amazed to see the ruins that stood there with all their glory and grandeur. The ruins are scattered in a vast complex that can only be accessible through a large entrance gate. It was divided into two main settlements or sectors. We had seen the whole complex on foot as no other transport was allowed over there. The guide explained us each and everything about that place including the lifestyle of people, buildings and construction work of that time etc. We visited the museum over there too that displayed a huge number of things of the past used by the people of Mohenjo-Daro. I was surprised to see beautiful ornaments and jewelry, pots and utensils, daggers and knives, statues and stupas, photographs and paintings depicting the lifestyle of the people of Mohenjo-Daro years back. Capturing the whole scenario not only in camera but also in our eyes, minds and souls, we returned back to our home after sunset with wonderful memories.

Non-Textual Exercises-G

Q.1 Complete the following sentences with "near to" or "not far from".

Answer:

1. The Khyber Pass is not far from Peshawar.
2. The market is quite near to our house.

Q.2 Complete the following paragraph by inserting each of the four words (round, across, along, through):

Answer:

"As we went through the city we passed across crowded shops, went round narrow lanes and finally we walked along the park to our hotel."

Comprehension-A

Q.1) Why was the party arranged?

Answer:

The party was arranged as it was Shahnaz's birthday and she wanted to celebrate it along with her friends and relatives.

Q.2) What was the menu of the party?

Answer:

Shahnaz along with her dearest friend talked about the menu and decided to serve kababs, samosas, sandwiches, fruit-chat, sweetmeat and cake with the tea to the guests at the party. They wanted to prepare kababs, sandwiches and fruit-chat at home and the rest of the eatables they would buy from the market.

Q.3) What was written on the cake?

Answer:

Shahnaz father brought a big marvelous cake for Shahnaz on which her name was written along with a wish for a happy birthday.

Q.4) What games were arranged for the guests?

Answer:

Shahnaz and her friend planned some games as well to entertain the guests such as passing the parcel, treasure hunt and musical chairs. The basic aim of these games was to provide fun and laughter to the guests at the maximum so it would become a memorable party for all.

Q.5) Why was Shahnaz happy at the end of the party?

Answer:

Shahnaz was happy at the end of the party as everything happened according to the expectation of Shahnaz and all the guests had enjoyed the party at the fullest.

Riding a bicycle is a joy, when one is young as the individual is active, energetic and enthusiastic at that time period of life.

Q.7) When does this joy vanish?

Answer:

This joy vanishes all of a sudden, when the cycle gets punctured on the way.

Q.8) What does the kit for mending the puncture contain?

Answer:

The best kit for mending the puncture must contain a wrench, a piece of old cycle tube, a pair of small scissors, sandpaper, a colour pencil and sticking solution.

Q.9) What happens when the punctured part of the tube goes under water?

Answer:

As soon as the punctured part of the tube goes under the water, one can see the air bubbles coming out of the small hole with a hissing sound just similar to that of a snake.

Q.10) What do we use to make the tube rough by rubbing?

Answer:

The one who wants to fix the problem of puncture perfectly, he has to use sandpaper in order to make the tube rough by rubbing it.

Comprehension-B

Q.1) Learn the meanings and spellings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
crockery; cutlery; honour; eatables; parcel; layers; containing; wrapped; treasures; served; menu; riding; joy; suddenly; vanish; puncture; whizzing; tightness; press; frighten; passers-by; emergency.

Answer:

Words	**Meanings**
crockery	plates, dishes, cups, and other similar items, especially ones made of earthenware or China
cutlery	knives, forks, and spoons used for eating or serving food
honour	high respect; great esteem
eatables	items of food
parcel	an object or collection of objects wrapped in paper in order to be carried or sent by post
layers	a sheet, quantity, or thickness of material, typically one of several, covering a surface or body
containing	have or hold (someone or something) within
wrapped	overjoyed; delighted
treasures	a quantity of precious metals, gems, or other valuable objects
served	perform duties or services for (another person or an organization)
menu	a list of dishes available in a restaurant
riding	the sport or activity of riding horses
joy	a feeling of great pleasure and happiness
suddenly	quickly and unexpectedly

puncture	a small hole in a tyre resulting in an escape of air
whizzing	move quickly through the air with a whistling or buzzing sound
tightness	fixed or fastened firmly in place
press	move or cause to move into a position of contact with something by exerting continuous physical force
frighten	make (someone) afraid or anxious
passers-by	people who happen to be going past something, especially on foot
emergency	a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action

Words	Sentences
crockery	My mother went to the crockery shop to buy a new dinner set.
parcel	I want to send a parcel to Turkey.
containing	The basket is containing fruits as well as vegetables.
served	She served me hot coffee that relaxed me a lot.
menu	We ordered chicken broast from the menu card along with cold drinks.
riding	Yesterday my brother fell down from the horse while riding it.
suddenly	Suddenly someone knocked at the door and that scared me.
frighten	The shriek of the cat at night frightened the sleeping child.
vanish	The sun vanished behind a cloud.
emergency	I am well prepared to face any emergency.

Comprehension-C

Q.1) Make nouns from the following.
invite, busy, prepare, discuss, decorate, punish, collect, sing, decide.
Example: invite: invitation.

Answer:

Words	Nouns
invite	invitation
busy	business
prepare	preparer, preparation
discuss	discusser, discussion
decorate	decoration
punish	punisher, punishment
collect	collection
sing	singer
decide	decision

Comprehension-D

Q.1) Complete the spellings of the following:
rem …ber, b … ght, cro … ery, ki … hen, fr … t, ve…………………. table, tr…sure, wra … ed.

Answer:

remember, bright, crockery, kitchen, fruit, vegetable, treasure, wrapped.

Comprehension-E

Q.1) Fill in the blanks.

1.Shahnaz was very…………………. because it was her birthday.
2.She had …………………. her friends to a party.
3.The two friends talked……………………. the menu.
4. Now they got……………………. in the kitchen.
5. They decided to……………………. the rest of the things from the market.
6. Riding a bicycle is a…………………………………………………. when one young.
7. You are……………………. back home merrily.
8.Suddenly a………………. sound comes from your……………………. wheel.
9. You……………………. your bicycle on the ground.
10. You……………………. out your kit for……………………. the puncture.
11. ……………. there is a tyre burst……………………. you and the passers-by.
12. This……………… should not worry you if you are……………………. for it.

Answer:

1. Shahnaz was very happy because it was her birthday.
2. She had invited her friends to a party.
3. The two friends talked about the menu.
4. Now they got busy in the kitchen.
5. They decided to buy the rest of the things from the market.
6. Riding a bicycle is a joy when one is young.
7. You are riding back home merrily.
8. Suddenly a whizzing sound comes from your hind wheel.
9. You lay your bicycle on the ground.
10. You take out your kit for mending the puncture.
11. Sometimes there is a tyre burst frightening you and the passers-by.
12. This emergency should not worry you if you are prepared for it.

tutoria.pk

Comprehension-F

Q.1) How is the 'parcel' prepared for the 'parcel game'?

Answer:

Shahnaz and her friend arranged some games to entertain the guests of the birthday party and one of them was the parcel game. The parcel was prepared quite technically. A piece of toffee was put in a small box which was then wrapped with many layers of coloured paper. Each layer of the parcel concealed a slip of paper which bore one of such commands like: 'sing a song', 'crow like a cock', 'bleat like a goat', 'bray like a donkey.' The parcel was to be passed from one guest to the other, whosoever got the parcel had to remove only one layer of the wrapping and get the punishment that fell to her lot. The one who got the parcel last would ultimately receive the prize in the form of a toffee for winning the parcel game.

Q.2) How is the game 'treasure hunt' played?

Answer:

As the name indicates "Treasure Hunt" game is played by hiding treasure in the form of a small or big item such as candy, toffee etc. All the participants have to find the hidden treasure and the game would end when all the hidden items are found by the participants of the game. In Treasure Hunt Shahnaz and her friend hid small packets of sweets wrapped in paper at different places in the room and the guests had to find them everywhere. The game would come to end till all the treasures were found.

Q.3) Describe the process of mending a puncture.

Answer:

The process of mending a puncture is not a difficult one, it just needs skill and the proper tools to fix the problem. First of all, one should get some water in a large shallow pot. Then he has to take one edge of the tyre off the rim and take out the tube to inflate it. After that, the inflated tube has to be dipped into the pot of water bit by bit. As soon as the punctured part of the tube goes under water, air bubbles will easily be seen coming out of the small hole with a hissing sound similar to a snake. The person who is busy in mending a puncture has to mark the spot with a coloured pencil. The whole of the tube is tested in this way, and thus all the punctured parts of the tube have to be marked. The deflated tube is left to dry. Then the person has to take the sandpaper and rub the tube at the punctured spot, till the surface gets rough. Then he has to cut a piece from the old tube according to the size of the puncture. The surface should be made rough with the help of sandpaper. After that, the sticking solution must be applied some to the tube and some to the piece of rubber by rubbing it with the finger. After sometime the solution dries a little and then the person has to place the piece of rubber on the puncture and must press it tight so it sticks to the tube. In this way, the puncture has been mended. Finally, the person should put the tube back into the tyre, pump air into it and then he is ready to enjoy a perfect ride on the bicycle.

Q.4) What is the process of mending a puncture at a bicycle repair shop?

using a kit for mending it. At the repairing shop, a kind of half solid rubber solution is applied to the punctured part of the tube. It is then heated at a certain temperature for sometime in a machine which is a sort of press. The solution melts and sticks to the tube so that both are inseparable.

Comprehension-G

Q.1) Idioms:
1. Odds and ends: a collection of objects not belonging to any group or order; left over and discarded.
Example: I have no complete sets of text-books, only odds and ends.
Exercise: That shop does not sell anything in particular. It has only stray pieces of furniture, but no sets.
(Instead of the italicized words, use the idiom).
2.Under ones' nose: immediately within reach.
Example:He searched all over for it, though it was lying under his nose all the time.
Exercise: You don't have to go far. It's immediately within your reach.
3. To poke one's nose into: to meddle or interfere.
Example: Don't poke your nose into other people's affairs.
Exercise: She has the bad habit of interfering in matters that are not her concern.
4. To kick up a row: to make a noise, or disturbance.
Example:You need not kick up a row. Ask politely.
Exercise: If you don't agitate, you will not be paid attention to.
5.To wind up: to bring to an end.
Example:That company is winding up its affairs.
Exercise: I'm using my last week in the country to finish all my business here.

Answer:

1. That shop does not sell anything in particular. It has only odds and ends.
2. You don't have to go far. It's under ones' nose.
3. She has the bad habit of poking her nose into matters that are not her concern.
4. If you don't kick up a row, you will not be paid attention to.
5. I'm using my last week in the country to wind up my business here.

Lesson 8 of 8

Non-Textual Exercise

Q.1) Match a sentence of Column A with the right one from Column B.

	Column A		Column B
1.	These books belong to me.	1.	Hers are new.
2.	She has new ones.	2.	They are mine.
3.	They won't lend their car.	3.	I want yours.
4.	Give me your bicycle.	4.	Theirs cannot be borrowed
5.	Their car has broken down.	5.	His are sold out.
6.	He sold all the books he had.	6.	Theirs is out of order.

Answer:

Column A	Column B
These books belong to me.	They are mine.
She has new ones.	Hers are new.
They won't lend their car.	Their cars cannot be borrowed.
Give me your bicycle.	I want yours.
Their car has broken down.	Theirs is out of order.
He sold all the books he had.	His are sold out.

Questions

Q.1) What is the message of this poem?

Answer:

The message of this poem is a thought-provoking one that it is important to have some sort of adversity in everyone's life as it not only makes us wittier but also gives a new flavor of modification to our lives. It is a little touch of adversity that forces us to perform well by using all our abilities and capabilities in the face of all difficulties and hardships of life.

Q.2) Give other examples of the uses of adversity which you observe in daily life.

Answer:

If we look around, we observe a number of examples of adversity that give a new strength and fervor to people associated with it. Blind people know how to study well, poor people know exactly how to lead their lives in poverty and hardships that surround their lives, and disabled or handicapped people are doing marvelous jobs in vocational or skilled fields.

Exercise

Q.1) In black and white: in writing.
Example: I will not accept your offer until I see it in black and white.
Exercise: I cannot accept your oral complaint. It must be in writing.

Answer:

I cannot accept your oral complaint. It must be in black and white.

Exercise-A

Q.1) Give a general word or phrase for the following:

1. Football, cricket, hockey, volleyball.
2. Tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards,
3. Snakes, crocodiles, lizards.
4. lions, bears, tigers.
5. Sheep, goats, horses, camels, donkeys.

Answer:

1. Sports / Games
2. Furniture
3. Reptiles
4. Wild animals
5. Farm / Pet animals

Exercise-B

Q.1) Delete the sentence from the following sets of three sentences which does not concern the other two:-

Set 1: The car was black in colour. The car had worn-out tyres. So it could not climb on steep hills.Set 2: The car was black in colour: The car had worn-out tyres. So it could not be seen in the dark.Set 3: The students did not prepare for the test. They came without uniforms, So they could not answer questions properly.Set 4: The students did not prepare for the test. They came without uniforms. So the chowkidar could not make out who they were.Set 5: He had a tooth-ache. His big toe was also injured. So he went to the dentist.

Answer:

Set 1: The car had worn-out tyres. So it could not climb on steep hills.

Set 2: The car was black in colour. So it could not be seen in the dark.

Set 3: The students did not prepare for the test. So they could not answer questions properly.

Set 4: They came without uniforms. So the chowkidar could not make out who they were.

Set 5: He had a tooth-ache. So he went to the dentist.

Exercise-C

Q.1) Compress the following phrases into one word:-

1. That which cannot be done =
2. That which cannot be eaten =
3. That which cannot be described =
4. That which cannot be conquered =
5. That which cannot be read =

Answer:

1. impossible
2. inedible
3. indescribable
4. unconquerable
5. unreadable

Exercise-D

Q.1) Change the following from direct into indirect speech:

1. "She is lonely," they say.
2. "Could it be mended?" they asked.
3. "Open the suit-case," he said to them.
4. "1 am unwell" he says.
5. "I was lying," he confessed.

Answer:

1. They said that she was lonely.
2. They asked that could it be mended.
3. He ordered them to open the suit case.
4. He informed that he was unwell.
5. He confessed that he was lying.

tutoria.pk

© Tutoria.pk - 2019

Exercise-E

Q.1) Rewrite the sentence (a) by completing the sentence (b):

1. (a) Parliamentary democracy is the worst form of government.
(b) The speaker said that…………
2. (a) Ghalib is the greatest Urdu poet.
(b) The critic thought that…………
3. (a) The girls of Ruritania are the most beautiful in the whole world.
(b) In his opinion, the……………
4. (a) It is high time that the present system of education be changed.
(b) The author felt that……………..
5. (a) Alexander the Great was the greatest general ever known.
(b) The writer considered that………..

Answer:

1. The speaker said that parliamentary democracy was the worst form of government.
2. The critic thought that Ghalib was the greatest Urdu poet.
3. In his opinion, the girls of Ruritania are the most beautiful in the whole world.
4. The author felt that it was high time that the present system of education be changed.
5. The writer considered that Alexander the Great was the greatest general ever known.

Exercise-F

Q.1) Take any paragraph of this book and reduce it to one-third of its length. Make-use of the five skills you have been taught.

Answer:

Lesson: 15 (An African Village)

Paragraph: 2

Nigeria is an agricultural country occupying a vast land that makes it the largest country of West Africa. It has thick population with majority of farmers living in villages. Most of the area of Nigeria is covered with a dense forest and the farmers live near the bushes to cultivate the land.

Comprehension-A

Q.1) What sort of people are the Pathans?

Answer:

The Pathans are valiant and sturdy sort of people who are famous in the history for giving tough time to the invaders in the form of battle who had come to Pakistan from the north. The Pathans from the tribal areas still own and carry any kind of weapon along with them with pride.

Q.2) What food do they like?

Answer:

No doubt, the Pathans are the true meat lovers. Their popular dishes include roast mutton and spicy chapli kababs. That's not all; these kababs are frequently prepared at the special kabab shops for the Pathans and the visitors too.

Q.3) How does a tribesman announce the birth of a son?

Answer:

A tribesman announces the birth of a son by rifle-shots.

Q.4) Why does he announce it?

Answer:

According to the customs of the Pathan tribes, the more the number of men folk in a tribe, the more powerful it is considered. So, the birth of a son is regarded as a great blessing by the proud father from Allah Almighty that's why he announces it with full enthusiasm.

Q.5) Why is the Punjab called the seat of learning?

Answer:

The Punjab is called the seat of learning because it has a rich history of learning and education as The University of Taxila flourished in Punjab nearly two thousand and five hundred years ago. Now-a-days, a large number of schools, colleges and universities are still flourishing to a great extent in the province of Punjab.

Answer:

The University of Taxila existed in Pakistan about two thousand and five hundred years ago.

Q.7) Where do the Punjabi farmers sit in the evening?

Answer:

The Punjabi farmers sit in the chopal in the evening. It is the place that gives chance to the weary farmers to have some time to relax and discuss their daily issues and problems and seek advice from the elders of the village. The young ones enjoy that time at that place by singing the famous tunes of Punjab such as Mahya or Heer.

Q.8) What is the result of extreme weather on the lives of the Balochis?

Answer:

Balochistan is a province of vast barren land accompanied with dry mountains. The result of extreme weather conditions in Balochistan on the lives of the Balochis is extreme too. The life of the people of Balochistan is quite difficult for them to lead. In winters, the Balochis come down from the mountains and when the summers arrive they go back to their homes in order to enjoy pleasant weather over there.

Q.9) In a Balochi wedding who feasts the guests of both the bride and the groom?

Answer:

It is a tradition among Balochis that at the time of wedding the groom merrily give feast not only to his own guests but to the bride's family and relatives too.

Q.10) How old is the civilization of the Valley of Mehran?

Answer:

The civilization of the Valley of Mehran is one of the oldest in the world.

Q.11) Who are the famous Saints of Sindh?

Answer:

Sindh is a province well-known for a number of sufis and saints such as Hazrat Shahbaz Qalandar and Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. They won the hearts of a million of people through their pious nature and decent lifestyle.

Q.12) What are the famous crafts of Sindh?

Answer:

Sindh is known for many things but one of the reasons for its popularity all over the world are the famous crafts of the province such as the traditional embroidery done by the Sindhis on dresses, purses, cushions, caps etc. Both men and women like to wear colorful embroidery dresses in silk thread all the time. Mirror work is also the famous craft of Sindh.

tutoria.pk

Comprehension-B

Q.1) Learn the spellings and meanings of the following words from the lesson and use ten of them in sentences of your own:
fertile; regions; sturdy; weapon; rifle; announce; slopes; mutton; refugee; silvery; participate; festivities; nomadic.

Answer:

Words	Meanings
fertile	(of soil or land) producing or capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops
regions	an area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries
sturdy	(of a person or their body) strongly and solidly built
weapon	a thing designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage
rifle	a gun, especially one fired from shoulder level, having a long spirally grooved barrel intended to make a bullet spin and thereby have greater accuracy over a long distance
announce	make a formal public statement about a fact, occurrence, or intention
slopes	a surface of which one end or side is at a higher level than another; a rising or falling surface
mutton	the flesh of fully grown sheep used as food
refugee	a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster
silvery	like silver in colour or appearance; shiny and grey-white
participate	be involved; take part
festivities	the celebration of something in a joyful and exuberant way
nomadic	living the life of a nomad; wandering

Words	Sentences
fertile	The land of province of Punjab is quite fertile and good for agricultural purposes.
sturdy	You can take this chair as it is quite sturdy.
weapon	The investigation team found the murder weapon.
rifle	The hunter aimed his rifle at the wild bear.
announce	The result of the elections will be announced tomorrow morning.
mutton	The nutritious value of pulses is equal to that of mutton.
refugee	Sanitary conditions in the refugee camps were terrible.
participate	I want to participate in this educational conference.
festivities	Muslims all over the world celebrate Eid and other religious festivities with great zeal and fervor.
nomadic	The Arab nomadic tribe move their camp several times a year.

Comprehension-C

Q.1) Frame ten sentences from the table using after, at, into, out, for, in column 3:

1	2	3	4
We		after	the map.
They		at	the window.
The Pathans	look	into	their guests well.
The Balochis		out	water in the mountain.
		for	
The village elders			the disputes among the villagers.

Answer:

after:

After finishing my homework, I went out to play with my friends.

We should wash our hands before and after taking our meals.

at:

The woman looked at the naughty child with arrogance in her eyes.

Please arrange your books at the table in a proper way.

into:

She broke into tears when she heard the news of her grandfather's death.

The little child fell into the river and died due to his parent's negligence.

out:

The ill-mannered person threw the crisps wrapper out of the car's window on the road.

When I gazed out of the window, I came to know that it was drizzling outside.

for:

Yesterday, I bought an expensive toy for my sister's birthday.

All the Pakistanis should work with sincerity for the progress and prosperity of our nation.

Comprehension-D

Q.1) Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below from the following words:
festivals, favourite, barren, bread, protect, sturdy, brave, blessing devotional, ancient, popular.
1.The birth of a son is, therefore, regarded as a great……………….. for the family.
2.The Pathans of the north are…………………………… and………………………………
3.People from all over the country participate in the 'Urs' and sing………. song.
4.They will……………………….. a visitor even at the cost of their own lives.
5.The………………………… food of the people is meat.
6.Roast mutton and Chapli Kababs are…………………………… dishes.
7.Most……………………….. in Sindh, as in the Punjab, are of religious nature.
8.Sheep are…………. in large herds on the green slopes of the northern regions.
9.The rocky area is mostly…………………………
10. The………………………… city of Moen-Jo-Daro dates back to 2500 B.C.

Answer:

1. The birth of a son is, therefore, regarded as a great blessing for the family.
2. The Pathans of the north are brave and sturdy.
3. People from all over the country participate in the 'Urs' and sing devotional song.
4. They will protect a visitor even at the cost of their own lives.
5. The favorite food of the people is meat.
6. Roast mutton and Chapli Kababs are popular dishes.
7. Most festivals in Sindh, as in the Punjab, are of religious nature.
8. Sheep are bred in large herds on the green slopes of the northern regions.
9. The rocky area is mostly barren.
10. The ancient city of Moen-Jo-Daro dates back to 2500 B.C.

Comprehension-E

Q.1) How are the marriages arranged and the wedding ceremonies performed among the Pathans and the Balochis?

Answer:

The Pathans always give due respect to their parents and elders. It is a ritual for all the Pathan children to listen and obey their parents in every respect. That's why when there arises the question of marriage either of a girl or a boy, the children gives full authority to their parents to decide for their future life with respect to finding their appropriate and perfect mates. Therefore, the marriages are arranged wholly and solely by the parents in the Pathan tribes.

The Balochis perform their wedding ceremonies with full zeal and zest. Every member of the family participates actively and enthusiastically in each and every custom and tradition of the Baloch tribe. One can see and experience the laughter of people throughout the Balochi wedding ceremony mingled with the traditional songs and dance performances of both men and women on dynamic beats of the drums. It is a custom of the Balochis that the groom arranges a feast not only for his family and relatives but for the bride's guests too. The groom's family brings the food along with Baraat to the bride's residence.

Q.2) Why is the Punjab called the "Heart of Pakistan"?

Answer:

The province of Punjab is blessed with fertile land and the gift of five rivers from Allah Almighty. Quaid-e-Azam knowing this fact gave the title of "Heart of Pakistan" to Punjab. Meaning that as heart holds a vital place in the human body the same place is held by the province of Punjab with respect to the territory of Pakistan. Without Punjab, it is quite difficult for Pakistan to live a contented life as this land provides grains and crops, fruits and vegetables in bulk that are not only used by the people of Pakistan but are of such marvelous quality that they are exported to various countries too by glorifying the name of Pakistan throughout the world.

Q.3) What is an Urs and how is it celebrated?

Answer:

Urs is basically a religious festival that is celebrated in most of the regions of Punjab and Sindh. It is celebrated by the devotees of famous saints, sufis and poets such as Hazrat Shahbaz Qalandar and Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. Actually the people want to show their respect, love and reverence through Urs which they hold for such great people who served their lives for the welfare and betterment of the masses and for the spread of Islam. People use to sing folk songs in Urs in the memory of great sufis and saints.

Q.4) How do the Balochis keep warm in a room in cold weather?

Answer:

The Balochis are physically powerful people who have the strength to face the hardships and difficulties of life quite bravely. That is why they have adopted a unique method to fight against the extreme cold weather by inventing a

under the quilt or the blanket to keep them warm and be safe from the cold.

Comprehension-F

Q.1) 1.Sometimes/often:
Examples: 1. Sometimes, younger people sing 'Mahya'.
2. The fisherman sometimes works individually.
3. He is often late for class.
Exercise: Cut out what is incorrect from the brackets.
1. It doesn't (often/sometimes) rain in dry countries.
2. (Often/Sometimes) he is sick though he is normally healthy.
3. His old rickety car gives him trouble quite (often/sometimes).
4. He is very attentive but falls asleep in class (sometimes/often)
2. farther from than, farther than.
Examples: 1. Multan is farther from Karachi than Hyderabad.
2. He can walk farther than his younger brother can.
Exercise: Cut out the wrong expression from the brackets.
1. Lahore is (farther from / farther than) Karachi than Multan.
2. You cannot go (farther from / farther than) 160 kilometers on this road.
3. What like?
Example: What is the weather like in Murree?
Exercise: Delete the word which is not suitable in the sentences that follow.
1. What is the (temperature, thermometer) like in winter.
2. What are the (cost / prices) like before Eid.

Answer:

1. Sometimes/ often

1. It doesn't often rain in dry countries.

2. Sometimes he is sick though he is normally healthy.

3. His old rickety car gives him trouble quite often.

4. He is very attentive but falls asleep in class sometimes.

2. farther from than, farther than

1. Lahore is farther from Karachi than Multan.

2. You cannot go farther than 160 kilometers on this road.

3. What like?

1. What is the temperature like in winter?

2. What are the prices like before Eid?

Comprehension-G

Q.1) Idioms:

1. To see eye to eye with someone: to have the same opinion or to agree with.Examples: I don't see eye to eye with my friends specially when they ask me to stopfurther studies and join some service.Exercise: Management seldom has the same opinion as labour. (Substitute theidiom).
2. To turn a deaf ear to: to pay no attention.Example: Never listen to rumours. Turn a deaf ear to them.Exercise: The employee kept pleading his case but the manager refused to pay anyattention to it (substitute the idiom).
3. A black sheep: a bad character in an otherwise good group.Example: All others are respectable, but he's the black sheep in the family.Exercise: Our school has produced very good citizens but there are a few persons of bad repute too.(substitute the idiom).
4. To take to task: to call to account, to blame, to rebuke.Example: The boy was taken to task for coming late.Exercise: Those who are corrupt will have to give an account of their doings.(Substitute the idiom).
5. Far and wide: over a large area.Example We searched far and wide but couldn't find the lost child.Exercise: This tour will take you over a large area of the country.(substitute the idiom).
6. At large: at liberty, or free.Example: The people were afraid because the murderer was at large.Exercise: The politician is popular with all classes of people.(substitute the idiom).

Answer:

1. Management seldom see eye to eye with someone as labour.
2. The employee kept pleading his case but the manager to turn a deaf ear to.
3. Our school has produced very good citizens but there are a few black sheep.
4. Those who are corrupt will have to take to task.
5. This tour will take you far and wide.
6. The politician is popular at large.